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THE HISTORICAL RECORDS SURVEY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

INVENTORY OF THE COUNTY ARCHIVES
OF ILLINOIS

Prepared by

The Historical Records Survey
Division of Professional and Service Projects
Works Projects Administration

No. 56. MACOUPIN COUNTY (CARLINVILLE)

* * * * *

Chicago, Illinois
The Historical Records Survey
July 1939

The Historical Records Survey

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FOREWORD

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The Inventory of County Archives of Illinois is one of a number of bibliographies of historical material prepared throughout the United States by workers on The Historical Records Survey of the Works Projects Administration. The publication herewith presented, an inventory of the archives of Macoupin County, is number 56 of the Illinois series.

The Historical Records Survey was undertaken in the winter of 1935-36 for the purpose of providing useful employment to needy unemployed historians, lawyers, teachers, and research and clerical workers. In carrying out this objective, the project was organized to compile inventories of historical materials, particularly the unpublished government documents and records which are basic in the administration of local government, and which provide invaluable data for students of political, economic, and social history. The archival guide herewith presented is intended to meet the requirements of day-to-day administration by the officials of the county, and also the needs of lawyers, business men, and other citizens who require facts from the public records for the proper conduct of their affairs. The volume is so designed that it can be used by the historian in his research in unprinted sources in the same way he uses the library card catalog for printed sources.

The inventories produced by The Historical Records Survey attempt to do more than give merely a list of records - they attempt further to sketch in the historical background of the county or other unit of government, and to describe precisely and in detail the organization and functions of the government agencies whose records they list. The county, town, and other local inventories for the entire country will, when completed, constitute an encyclopedia of local government as well as a bibliography of local archives.

The successful conclusion of the work of The Historical Records Survey, even in a single county, would not be possible without the support of public officials, historical and legal specialists, and many other groups in the community. Their cooperation is gratefully acknowledged.

The Survey was organized and has been directed by Luther H. Evans, and operates as a nation-wide project in the Division of Professional and Service Projects, of which Florence Kerr, Assistant Administrator, is in charge.

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F. C. Harrington
Administrator

PREFACE

The Historical Records Survey was initiated as a nation-wide undertaking in January, 1936, as part of the Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration. In Illinois the Survey became an independent unit in August, 1936, but continued to operate as a part of the nation-wide project under the technical supervision of Dr. Luther H. Evans, National Director, and under the administrative supervision of the Division of Professional and Service Projects. Alston G. Field and Howard E. Colgan were the first two state directors, the former serving until November 1, 1937, and the latter to May 16, 1939.

In compiling this Inventory of the Archives of Macoupin County, the Survey has sought to locate, describe, and classify all extant county records and to make them more easily accessible to county officials, the general public, and research workers. It is believed that this Inventory will be useful in the preservation of this valuable material, and as a guide to the archives wherein may be found so much important information in the field of history, sociology, political science, and economics. While some historians have realized this for many years, the general public has never been made aware of the intrinsic worth of this material. In the official documents of Macoupin County are found the materials of another chapter in the story of the coming into the Illinois wilderness of settlers who created a territory and the rudiments of a simple frontier government, bought and sold land, built roads, established schools, and later founded a state.

The Historical Records Survey has proved to be of considerable assistance to local and county governments in Illinois. Records have been rearranged and made more accessible, material believed to be lost has been located, indexing projects have been fostered, and county officials have been encouraged and induced to provide new equipment for their offices and better storage space for the records.

In addition, the program of the Survey has been planned to dovetail with the long range plans of the State of Illinois for the care of state and local archives. For example, the first step in the Illinois program, the removal of all state records to a new Archives Building, has been materially aided by the preparation of preliminary inventories by survey workers for the various state departments. Furthermore, the program of the State for the preservation of county records, including the making of microphotographic copies of all important historical documents, obviously presupposes inventories such as The Historical Records Survey is now making.

The inventories being compiled by The Historical Records Survey also make possible for the first time a scientific study of the whole question of record destruction. Under Illinois law no records may be destroyed without specific enabling legislation. This provision, together with the tremendous increase in the quantity of records in recent years, has made it

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1. HISTORICAL SKETCH

Location and Topography

Macoupin, one of the ten largest counties in Illinois in area, is located in the southwestern part of the state. It "lies directly north of the 39th parallel of latitude; the meridian of 15 degrees west longitude from Washington, almost passes through the center of the county."¹ The county seat, Carlinville, situated near the center of the county, is 223 miles from Chicago and 57 miles northeast of St. Louis.² Macoupin is rectangular in form, measuring 36 miles north and south and 24 miles east and west, comprising an area of 864 square miles.

It is bounded on the south by Madison County, on the west by Jersey and Greene, on the north by Morgan and Sangamon, and on the east by Montgomery County. The name is derived from an Indian word, "Macoupina," which means "white potatoe," the name the Indians gave to the wild artichoke which grew in profusion along the streams.³

The general elevation of the county is about 600 feet above sea level. Aside from a few natural mounds, the largest of which are Coops and Brushy mounds, and occasional small hills and bluffs along the streams, the surface of the county is undulating and fertile prairie land. The existing timber, for the most part along the water courses, is principally oak, hickory, elm, linden, wild cherry, honey locust, sycamore, maple, and black walnut.

Nearly all of the county is drained by Macoupin Creek, which flows through the center of the county on its way to the Illinois River, and its many tributaries. The northwestern part is drained by Joes [Jones] Solomon, Massa, Otter, Lick, and Bear creeks, with Apple Creek, another Illinois River tributary, in the extreme northwestern corner of the county. The southern section is drained by several streams flowing south toward the Mississippi River.

Macoupin County is a part of the southern border of the corn-belt section of the United States. The climate is favorable for the production of a wide variety of crops; corn and wheat predominate, although in recent years increasing acreage has been devoted to the growing of soybeans. The chief industries are coal mining and agriculture, the raising of livestock and dairying forming an important part of the latter.

Early Settlers

Indians from the Peoria, Kickapoo, Winnebago, and other tribes visited

1. History of Macoupin County Illinois, ed. Charles A. Walker (Chicago: The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1911), I, 87.

2. Ibid.

3. Ibid., I, 75.

the region which later became Macoupin County on periodic hunting and fishing expeditions. Not long after white settlers began coming into the region, the Indians disappeared from the scene in quest of other hunting grounds west of the Mississippi River. There is no record of serious conflict between the Indians and the first white settlers of Macoupin.

David Coop and his family are credited with being the first white settlers in Macoupin County. Coop came through Madison County in the Spring of 1815 and settled in the present Hillyard Township near a creek which was later named after him.¹ Other early settlers arrived from Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, and the Carolinas. Among them were Seth T. Hodges, John Love, Abram Falk, and John Powell all of whom came in 1815 and 1816. Hodges later became a member of the first county commissioners' court.² Lewis Solomon and Edmund C. Vancil, Kentuckians, settled here in 1825 and 1827 respectively. Vancil was skilled mechanic and inventor; he built the first horse mill and established the first distillery in the county.³ Abraham S. Walker, father of the editor of a history of Macoupin County, arrived in 1830; and two years later came Dr. Gideon Blackburn, founder of Blackburn College in Carlinville. An Englishman, John Gelder, newly arrived from his native soil, came and settled his family on a farm.⁴ With improved transportation, emigrants from New England and other states began to arrive in the county, their number constantly increasing as the fame of the fertility of the region spread. By 1829 the population was large enough to justify the formation of a new county.

Organization of County

Macoupin County was, until the organization of Greene in 1821, a part of the great county of Madison, which in the beginning comprised roughly about one third of the state. The enabling act creating Greene County from a part of Madison, at this time reduced to practically its present size, attached the unorganized Macoupin, Morgan, and Scott county region to Greene "for all purposes, until otherwise disposed of by the General Assembly of this State."⁵ Most of the territory comprising Macoupin remained attached to Greene until its formation into a separate civil unit in 1829, with the exception of the southeastern quarter which was added to Madison by legislative act approved January 3, 1825.⁶ On January 17, 1829, the legislature in session at Vandalia approved "An Act Creating Macoupin County."⁷ The act was sponsored by Thomas Carlin who was at that time senator from the district which

1. History of Macoupin County, I, 90.

2. Ibid., I, 91.

3. Ibid., I, 96.

4. Ibid., I, 97, 99.

5. L.1821, p. 27. An Act Establishing the County of Greene, approved January 20, 1821.

6. L.1825, p. 53.

7. R.L.1829, p. 26.

included Macoupin, and afterwards Governor of the state.¹ Opposition was offered by the celebrated preacher, Peter Cartwright, who argued with the authority of his calling that "God had set apart this region as a reservation for the geese and ducks."² The act detached the added part from Madison and gave Macoupin County its present boundaries.³ Until 1851, however, attempts still were made to change the boundaries, the legislature continuing to pass acts authorizing the formation of several new counties from parts of Macoupin and neighboring counties. Thus in 1843, an act was approved forming the county of Benton from parts of Macoupin, Morgan, and Greene counties;⁴ and in 1851, a legislative act, the last attempt to affect Macoupin, formed the county of Oregon from territory belonging to Macoupin, Morgan, and Sangamon counties.⁵ However, in the ensuing elections, the organization of the proposed new counties failed to receive the endorsement of a majority of the voters. With the coming of the railroads and the resulting solution of the problem of transportation, the urgency for smaller governmental units disappeared, and no other attempts were made to reduce the size of Macoupin in spite of its comparatively large area.

Governmental Development

In the act establishing Macoupin County, appointment was made of five commissioners, Seth Hodges, Joseph Borough, John Harris, Shadrach Riddick, and Ephraim Powers, who were to meet in the house of Joseph Borough on the third Monday of March, 1829, or within six days thereafter, and proceed from there to find a suitable location for a permanent seat of justice for the county. The act provided that if the seat of justice was located on privately owned land, the proprietor was to make a donation of a square of twenty acres of his land, part of which was to be sold and the proceeds used for the erection of a courthouse and a jail. It further specified that "An election shall be held at the house of Josoph Borough, . . . on the second Monday of April next, for one sheriff, one coroner, and three county commissioners. . . ."6

In the election, in which a total of seventy-eight votes was cast,⁷

1. History of Macoupin County, I, 75.

2. Ibid.

3. R.L.1829, p. 26. "Beginning at the southwest corner of township seven, north of range nine, west of the third principal meridian; thence east, on the line dividing townships six and seven, to the southwest corner of Montgomery county; thence due north to the southern boundary of Sangamon county, thence west on the southern boundary of Sangamon and Morgan counties, to the range line dividing ranges nine and ten; thence south on said range line to the place of beginning."

4. L.1843, p. 104-8. Approved March 4.

5. L.1851, p. 131-34. Approved February 15.

6. R.L.1829, p. 27.

7. History of Macoupin County, I, 127.

Seth Hodges, William Wilcox, and Theodorus Davis were chosen commissioners.¹ On April 13, the county commissioners' court met at a special term in the house of Joseph Borough for the purpose of choosing a clerk for the court. Tristram P. Hoxsey was appointed clerk and recorder, and he entered into bond with Edward McHendley as his security. The court ordered that, until the erection of public buildings, meetings of the courts were to be held in the house of John L. Davis. The commissioners then adjourned court until the eighteenth of April, the county clerk certifying the adjournment.²

On the designated date, the court met at the house of John L. Davis and proceeded to divide the county into three election precincts for the election of justices of the peace and constables. The precincts, their boundaries recorded in detail in the commissioners' record, were named Cahokia, Macoupin, and Apple Creek. An election was "ordered to be held on Saturday, May the sixteenth next for the election of two justices of the peace and two constables in each district except the district of the county seat, in which three justices of the peace and three constables were to be chosen.

"It is [also] ordered by the court that Ephraim Powors, John Chapman, and Lewis Cormack be appointed Judges of election for Justices of the Peace and Constables in Cahokia District.

"Also that Theodorus Davis, Samuel M. Harris, and Samuel Leer be appointed Judges of election for Justices of Peace and Constables in Macoupin District;

"Also that Hugh Gibson, John Nivin, and Mabry be appointed Judges of election for Justices of the Peace and Constables in Apple Creek District. . . .

"It is ordered by the court that William G. Coop be appointed County Treasurer and assessor of this County."³

The court then adjourned until the first of June.⁴ At that session, panels of grand and petit jurors were selected; the county was divided into six road districts, with a supervisor for each district, and all able-bodied men liable to road labor within their districts were, for that purpose, put under the authority of the supervisors.⁵

The court levied a tax of one percent on all taxable property for 1829⁶ which, however, it changed to a one-half percent levy at a special term held August 6.⁷ The following property was ordered to be taxed:

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1. County Commissioners' Court Record, 1829-40, 1 v. not laboled, p. 1.
 2. Ibid.
 3. Ibid., p. 2,3.
 4. Ibid., p. 214.
 5. Ibid., p. 6.
 6. Ibid., p. 8.
 7. Ibid., p. 11.

"pleasure carriages and wagons of all descriptions, distilleries, stock in trade, horses, mares, mules, and neat cattle, and watches with their appendages, clocks, household furniture, sheep and hogs over the age of six months."¹

On June 2, the locating commissioners made their report to the court. They located the county seat on land belonging to Ezekiel Good and Seth Hodges, who made a donation to the county of thirty acres² measuring 60 by 80 poles.³ The deed for the land in favor of the county was recorded on August 27.⁴ The proposed town was named Carlinville, in honor of Thomas Carlin. As a further gesture of appreciation of the man whose efforts made possible the creation of the county, the court ordered "that Thomas Carlin be allowed the sum of three dollars and twenty-five cents for money expended by him in furnishing this County with a law creating Said County."⁵ The surveyor was ordered to lay out Carlinville into town lots, twenty of which were to be sold on August 27 on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months.⁶ Joseph Borough, the surveyor, was paid \$17.50 for surveying fifty lots, and the locating commissioners received \$1.50 per day for their work.⁷ For "cutting hazel in the town of Carlinville," Charles Lear and others were paid from seventy-five cents to a dollar per day.⁸

The county clerk was authorized by the court to procure two seals for the use of the county and circuit courts, and to "contract for one Book press, one writing table, and one screw for the use of the County Clerk's office."⁹

The county commissioners' court continued as the administrative body until 1849 when it was abolished by an act of the legislature affecting all counties in the state, approved February 12, of that year.¹⁰ That act provided for a county court composed of a judge and two associate justices to act in place of the county commissioners' court. At the November 27, 1849 election, John M. Palmer was elected judge, with James Breeden and G. A. W. Cloud associate justices.¹¹

The county court remained in existence until 1870 when it was superseded by the board of supervisors, the present governing body of the county. At an election on the question of township organization, held in Macoupin on November 8, 1870, a total of 5,353 votes was cast; voting

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1. County Commissioners' Court Record, 1829-40, p. 8.
 2. Deed Record, v. A, p. 2.
 3. County Commissioners' Court Record, 1829-40, p. 8.
 4. Deed Record, v. A, p. 2.
 5. County Commissioners' Court Record, 1829-40, p. 14.
 6. Ibid., p. 9.
 7. Ibid., p. 13.
 8. Ibid., p. 15.
 9. Ibid., p. 21.
 10. L.1849, p. 65,66.
 11. See Roster of County Officers, p. 44,45.

for it were 3,330¹ and against were 1,307; the record does not account for the discrepancy of 716 votes. The last county court appointed John I. Rinaker, E. H. Davis, and John T. Henderson commissioners to divide the county into townships. They formed twenty-four townships, but before naming them, consulted inhabitants of the localities for their choice of names.² The townships were Staunton, Cahokia, Honey Point, Shaws Point, Nilwood, Virden, Dorchester, Gillespie, Brushy Mound, Carlinville, South Otter, North Otter, Bunker Hill, Hilyand, Polk, Bird, South Palmyra, North Palmyra, Brighton, Shipman, Chesterfield, Western Mound, Barr, and Scottville.³ In 1872 Virden was divided in two and Girard township formed,⁴ and in 1884 Staunton was divided and the north half was named Mount Olive.⁵ From 1884 to the present, the number and names of the townships have remained unchanged.

Public Buildings

After appointing the necessary officials for the new county and attending to the most pressing business, which was transacted in the dwellings of settlers, the commissioners' court took steps to build a courthouse. On September 7, 1829,⁶ the court ordered that a contract be let to the lowest bidder, on a credit to the county of six, eight, and twelve months, for the building of an official home in the county seat. The structure was to be of hewn logs, two stories high, 18 by 24 feet, "lower story to be 8 feet between floors and second story to be 6 feet below roof, to have one door below, with one window below and one above, door to be cased and have a good strong plank shutter, the windows to contain twelve lights of glass eight by ten, two good plank floors to be jointed and laid down rough, roof to be double covered with boards, weight poles to be shaven, cracks to be lined on the inside with shaven boards and cram[m]ed on the outside with mud and straw or grass well mixed together all to be completed in strong manner by the first Friday after the second Monday, April next, . . ."⁷ Seth Hodges, one of the county commissioners, was the contractor; he was paid a total of \$154 for his work.⁸ Theodorus Davis Sauer was paid \$1.25 for letting the contract.⁹ This modest building, a typical western pioneer courthouse, served its purpose until 1840 when a brick structure was built.¹⁰

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1. County Commissioners' Order Book, v. D, p. 133.
 2. History of Macoupin County, I, 129.
 3. Report of Commissioners to Divide County into Townships, 1871. (See entry 31, this Inventory.)
 4. County Commissioners' Order Book, v. D, p. 238.
 5. History of Macoupin County, I, 130.
 6. County Commissioners' Court Record, 1829-40, p. 12.
 7. Ibid., 12,13.
 8. Ibid., p. 37,59,84.
 9. Ibid., p. 30.
 10. History of Macoupin County, I, 152.

The third and present courthouse was completed in 1870. The financing of the building began with a bond issue of \$50,000, but the final cost and debt to the county came to the staggering sum of \$1,380,500.¹ The cost and financing of this courthouse resulted in much bitter feeling in the county and created a serious economic and political issue, not only in the county, but also in the state legislature.² That issue lasted no less than forty-three years; the last bond, and with it the last symbol of friction over the courthouse, was burned at a ceremony in July, 1910.³ The courthouse, in the unreserved opinion of the Honorable Charles A. Walker, a resident and one of the attorneys for the county, is the finest of its kind in the state.⁴

On March 8, 1832, almost three years after the organization of Macoupin, the court ordered the erection of a jail on the northeast corner of lot eighty in Carlinville.⁵ Specifications were set forth for a sturdy three-story structure 18 feet square, to be built of hewn timbers. There was to be a two-thickness floor of hewn timbers, 12 inches square, laid crosswise; triple-thickness walls; double doors made of two thicknesses of plank reinforced with iron straps $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick and 3 inches wide, 6 inches apart; and two windows 1 foot square each, with iron bars 1 inch square. All the timbers were to be of white oak, and the structure was to be completed in a strong and workmanlike manner on or before September 1, 1833.⁶ Hardin Weatherford was the contractor;⁷ the total cost was \$686.70.⁸ This jail served until 1854 when it was replaced by a brick structure.⁹

Until the acquisition of a county farm and the building of a poor house, the indigent of the county were cared for by private persons who were compensated from the county treasury.¹⁰ Necessary medical attention

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1. History of Macoupin County, I, 158.
 2. One of the many expressions of disapproval was this resolution passed at a meeting of citizens in Carlinville in February, 1869: "Resolved, that the county court of Macoupin County, in building a new courthouse, has disregarded the almost unanimous and oft-repeated protests of the people of this county; that it has utterly disregarded the best interests of the people and has imposed a debt that the present generation may not hope to be able to cancel; that they have transcended the laws of the land and trampled under foot the bulward of our liberties; that such open and shameful violations of law and utter disregard of the people is the worst form of tyranny and despotism, and that this convention regards and condemns as enemies to free government the authors and perpetrators of these evils." Ibid., I, 160.
 3. Ibid., I, 158.
 4. Ibid., I, 157, 158.
 5. County Commissioners' Court Record, 1829-40, p. 67, 86.
 6. Ibid., p. 67.
 7. Ibid., p. 75.
 8. History of Macoupin County, I, 154.
 9. Ibid.
 10. County Commissioners' Court Record, 1829-40, p. 233.

was given by doctors retained by the county.¹ One of the methods in use, in placing the person seeking aid, was to let him or her out to the lowest bidder.² Small children, who were either homeless or whose parents wished them to acquire a trade or profession, were bound out by indenture to citizens willing to undertake the responsibility of their care.³ This system of private care of indigents was both too troublesome and too expensive. In 1851 the county purchased a farm of two hundred acres and a building in Nilwood township. This was sold in 1855 and another farm of one hundred and twenty acres purchased in Carlinville township.⁴ In 1895 an addition to the existing building was built to accomodate the insane.⁵

Economic Status

One of the first activities of the commissioners' court, after the county was organized, was the establishment of road districts and promotion of road building. At its third meeting, in June, 1829, the court divided the county into six road districts, and appointed road supervisors. All able-bodied men between the ages of twenty-one and fifty were ordered to contribute five days of road labor per year each.⁶ Somewhat later, in 1840, with the increase of population, the number of days of labor was reduced to three.⁷ Road building was of such importance that delinquent road hands, as well as road supervisors who failed to perform their duties, were fined by the court.⁸ The first state road to pass through Macoupin, leading from Chicago to Grafton on the Mississippi, was surveyed by commissioners appointed by the General Assembly in 1833.⁹ The primitive dirt roads, which became almost impassable in the rainy seasons, served only the limited purpose of intercommunication between settlements within comparatively short distances. Prior to the completion of the first railroad through Macoupin in 1852, the farmers fed their surplus grain to their livestock, and the livestock was driven to the St. Louis market.¹⁰ In 1852, the Chicago and Alton railroad was built through the county; it runs

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1. County Commissioners' Court Record, 1829-40, p. 416.
 2. Ibid., p. 356. "Ordered by the Court that Lewis Solomon esq. proceed to let out at his own house in Macoupin County to the lowest bidder Elizabeth Lee a pauper for a term of 12 months from the date of letting having given at least 10 days written notice by posting up advertisement at the time and place of such letting thereto."
 3. Ibid., p. 89.
 4. History of Macoupin County, I, 309.
 5. Supervisors' Record v. H, p. 245.
 6. County Commissioners' Court Record, 1829-40, p. 6,199.
 7. Ibid., p. 411.
 8. Ibid., p. 409.
 9. Ibid., p. 115.
 10. E. A. Norton and Others, Macoupin County Soils, Soil Report No. 50 (Urbana: University of Illinois, January 1932), p. 8.

diagonally from the southwestern to the northeastern part. The Big Four, or the Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati & St. Louis, came through in 1853; the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy in 1869; and the Wabash in 1870-71.¹ The principal paved highways passing through Macoupin are U. S. 66, and State Highways 4, 108, 110, 111, and 112.

The one-half percent tax rate levied in 1829² remained unchanged until 1848 when it was reduced to thirty-five cents on \$100 of taxable property.³ The tax yield for 1836 was \$1,394.00; the total expenditures for the same year, \$385.19.⁴ In 1829, tavern licenses were only \$1.50 each, while the bond required was \$200.00.⁵ Some of the tavern rates as fixed by the court were breakfast, dinner or supper, 25¢; horse per night or day, 25¢; a night's lodging per person, 6¼¢; whiskey per half pint, 12½¢; beer per quart, 12½¢.⁶ Retail business licenses cost from \$7.00 to \$20.00. For selling clocks, a luxury, the license charge was \$50.00.⁷ Forty years after organization of the county, financing of the expensive courthouse was vividly reflected in the tax assessment. In 1869, the tax levies were forty cents on \$100, of assessed property, for county expense; fifty cents on \$100, courthouse tax; ninety cents on \$100, special tax; twenty cents on \$100, road tax. The assessed property in the county in that year totaled \$6,829,103.⁸

Agriculture and coal mining are the two chief industries in Macoupin County. In 1935 there were thirteen operating coal mines producing 3,643,310 tons of coal at a value of \$4,685,796. The number of wage earners in the mines during the same year was about three thousand five hundred; they received a total of \$3,132,734 in wages.⁹

The principal crops being grown in the county are corn and wheat. Soybean planting, however, has increased from thirty-five hundred acres in 1920 to forty-four thousand acres in 1930.¹⁰ The importance of the livestock industry in the county is indicated by the value of farm animals in

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1. History of Macoupin County, I, 308.
 2. County Commissioners' Court Record, 1829-40, p. 11.
 3. Ibid., 1846-49, p. 177.
 4. Ibid., 1829-40, p. 240.
 5. Ibid., p. 23.
 6. Ibid., p. 22.
 7. Ibid., p. 227, 230.
 8. County Commissioners' Order Book, v. C, p. 621.
 9. Coal Mines in Illinois in 1935, mimeograph (U. S. Bureau of Mines, Coal Economics Division), Tables 1, 2.
 10. E. A. Norton, Macoupin County Soils, p. 8.

1929: cattle, \$1,477,300; hogs, \$708,300; horses, \$702,800; mules, \$114,000; and sheep, \$119,600.¹ Blackburn College has donated twenty acres of land to the University of Illinois, which the university is using as a soil experimental field for the county.

Development of Education

The earliest school in what is now Macoupin County was taught by William Wilcox in 1822.² It was the customary subscription school, a number of inhabitants retaining a teacher at an agreed rate per pupil. Wilcox received \$2.00 a term per pupil, the term extending over thirteen weeks of five eight-hour days each. In addition, he "boarded around" with the families of his pupils.³ A bill in support of common schools in Illinois, introduced by Senator Joseph Duncan, was passed by the legislature as early as 1825.⁴ However, the important provision of that bill granting authority to levy a tax for school purposes was annulled, along with other vital provisions, in a legislative act, approved February 17, 1827.⁵ Up to 1855, when a new bill for a free school system which provided for a state and local tax in support of schools was passed by the legislature,⁶ the courts in Macoupin County appointed school commissioners and school trustees whose chief duty was to sell or lease school lands in support of schools.⁷ The result of such sales of the township lands in Macoupin County was that none was left for school support.⁸ After the passing of the free school bill, the county levied taxes to finance the education of its youth. In 1870 the court levied a special tax of one and one-half percent for the purpose of building school houses.⁹ The school superintendent reported total receipts for school purposes in 1879 of \$14,459.06.¹⁰ In 1910 there were 108 common schools in the county attended by 5,145 pupils. The school expense for the year was \$204,295, and the total value of school property \$446,125.¹¹

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1. E. A. Norton, Macoupin County Soils, p. 10.
 2. History of Morgan County, I, 92.
 3. Ibid.
 4. L.1825, p. 121. An Act providing for the establishment of free schools, approved January 15, 1825.
 5. R.L.1827, p. 364,365.
 6. L.1855, p. 51-91. An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools, approved February 15, 1855.
 7. County Commissioners' Court Record, 1829-40, p. 111,117. ". . . that William Miller be appointed to act as commissioner and agent for the inhabitants of the County of Macoupin in selling the section 16 or such land as may be granted in lieu thereof to the inhabitants of such townships for the use of schools."
 8. History of Macoupin County, I, 236.
 9. County Commissioners' Order Book, v. D, p. 48.
 10. Supervisors' Record, v. F, p. 107.
 11. History of Macoupin County (figures from the county superintendent's report to the state superintendent), I, 243,244.

Outstanding as an educational institution of higher learning, is Blackburn University, which has the unique distinction of providing for coeducation almost from its beginning. Although Blackburn is designated in its revised charter as a university, its status is that of a junior college, Class A. In the original charter the school was called the Blackburn Theological Seminary. By request of the trustees, the legislature in 1869, changed the name to Blackburn University.¹ It was named after Dr. Gideon Blackburn, a Presbyterian minister who set about in 1835 to found a seminary for the training of young men for the ministry. With the help of eastern backers, he purchased land from the government which was to be sold to finance the erection of buildings and provide for other expenses of the school. Citizens of Carlinville contributed funds for the purchase of eighty acres of land lying within the city. The plan for the institution lay dormant until 1857 when a charter for the university was granted by the state legislature to the trustees. The charter exempted the property of the institution from taxation forever. School was opened in 1859, but not until 1864 was a full collegiate course of study adopted; the school then became coeducational.²

Population

In 1930, the population of Macoupin County was 48,703.³ The first census in 1830 showed a population of 1,990.⁴ Between 1850 and 1860, the years of railroad construction in the county, the population almost doubled. In 1850, it was 12,355; in 1860, 24,602.⁵ After 1920, which showed a population of 57,274,⁶ there was a slight decline, partly owing to the closing of some mines in the county, and partly to the movement of the rural youth to the metropolitan centers. The 1930 population of some of the largest cities in Macoupin County was as follows: Carlinville, 4,144; Gillespie, 5,111; Mount Olive, 3,079; Staunton, 4,618; Virden, 3,011.⁷

1. Private L.1869, v. 1, p. 37.

2. History of Macoupin County, I, 256.

3. Population Bulletin Illinois, Fifteenth census of the United States: 1930 (Washington: United States Government Printing Office), p. 26.

4. History of Macoupin County (from United States census report), I, 310.

5. Ibid.

6. Population Bulletin Illinois, p. 26.

7. Ibid.

2. GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION AND RECORDS SYSTEM

Introduction

The county in Illinois is a corporate body¹ and an administrative unit of the state; its governmental organization is at all times largely an expression of this dual nature.

The growth of the county as a body politic is reflected, in each of the state's three constitutional periods, in a progressive expansion of the powers which may by law be exercised by the county board, and in the creation of new, and the extension of existing, county offices. The latter phase of growth in Macoupin County and in others similarly organized at present, has also been affected by the adoption of township organization, which for the first time constituted the civil towns as an additional level of government.

An analogous development appears in the state's invasion of new fields of government and the extension of the county's role as its agent. Originally, the county performed but a single important function for the state, that of collecting its share of the taxes levied within the county. Since then, however, education, public health, registration of vital statistics, public assistance, and many similar if less important matters have entered the province of state control or supervision. To effect this control, new governmental units, subcounty districts of various types, have come into existence or have been converted to new purposes; the county, because of its intermediate position, has become more important as a medium of that control.

Thus the complete operation of county government in Illinois brings into play a number of partly distinct authorities. Their relationships, at any time, are complex. The changing governmental organization of Macoupin County, therefore, is easiest traced from the viewpoint of the major functions of county government.

General Administration

General administrative jurisdiction over county business has always been vested in the county board. Under the first constitution, for all counties, the county commissioners' court acted as the county board.² It was expressly declared to have no original or appellate jurisdiction in civil or criminal actions, but had all power necessary to the exercise of its jurisdiction in cases concerning the public affairs of the county

1. R.L.1827, p. 107; R.S.1845, p. 130; R.S.1874, p. 306.

2. Constitution of 1818, Schedule, sec. 4; L.1819, p. 175, 176.

collectively.¹ The commissioners were constitutional officers,² and elected;³ the court existed solely by statutory provision.⁴ Attached to it in a ministerial capacity was the independent statutory office of clerk of the county commissioners' court,⁵ at first filled at the appointment of the court,⁶ later by election.⁷

Under the second constitution, the newly created county court succeeded to the position of the county commissioners' court.⁸ As an administrative body,⁹ it was composed of the county judge, an elected, constitutional officer,¹⁰ and two justices of the peace, elected at large.¹¹ Another new office, that of clerk of the county court, was created to provide it with a ministerial officer; the clerk also was elected.¹²

The Constitution of 1848 also made provision, for the first time, for an optional form of county government.¹³ The subsequent enabling acts¹⁴ provided that whenever the voters of a county might so determine, that county should adopt township organization; one of the principal results of such a change was to alter the form of the county board.¹⁵ Macoupin County so elected in 1870, and in 1871 the county court was succeeded by a board of supervisors, composed of members elected, one in each of the several townships.¹⁶ The clerk of the county court was required by law to act as the ministerial officer of the new county board.¹⁷ In 1872, however, that clerk was replaced by a new officer, the county clerk, whose office had been created and made elective, by the third constitution,¹⁸ and who was required by law to act as ministerial officer for the county board.¹⁹

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1. L.1819, p. 176.
 2. Constitution of 1818, Schedule, sec. 4.
 3. L.1819, p. 100; L.1821, p. 100; R.L.1837, p. 103,104.
 4. L.1819, p. 175.
 5. Ibid.
 6. Ibid.
 7. R.L.1837, p. 49; L.1845, p. 28.
 8. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 19; L.1849, p. 65.
 9. The county court was also a court of law. For its jurisdiction as such, see Administration of Justice, Courts, p. 20.
 10. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 17.
 11. Ibid., Art. V, sec. 19; L.1849, p. 65,66.
 12. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 19; L.1849, p. 63.
 13. Constitution of 1848, Art. VII, sec. 6.
 14. The original enabling act of 1849 (L.1849, p. 190-224) was repealed two years later by a more comprehensive but essentially similar law (L.1851, p. 35-78).
 15. Other effects of the change, within the sphere of county government proper, appear with regard to the taxation procedure. See Finances, p. 18.
 16. Constitution of 1848, Art. VII, sec. 6; L.1851, p. 38,50-52; Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 5.
 17. L.1849, p. 203; L.1851, p. 52.
 18. Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 8.
 19. R.S.1874, p. 322.

Another significant change in the form of the county board has been the addition to its membership of assistant supervisors, elected from the various towns on the basis of population;¹ the assistant supervisors have no powers or duties as town officers, but are members of the county board and as such enjoy the same powers and rights as other members.²

The Constitution of 1870 also provided a new form of county board in counties not under township organization. This board was to be composed of three officers, styled commissioners, who would transact all county business as provided by law.³ Subsequent legislation granted to the board of county commissioners all powers and duties formerly exercised by the county court when acting in its administrative capacity.⁴ These laws were ineffective in Macoupin since this county has retained township organization since its adoption in 1870.

Concurrent with the changing organization of the county board is an expansion of its functions without, however, considerable extension beyond the original jurisdiction conferred upon the county commissioners' court. The authority of that body extended to the imposition and regulation of taxes,⁵ a limited but increasing management of county property,⁶ and a growing fiscal control, stringent in regard to tax collections,⁷ sporadic in its check on the expenditures of other county offices.⁸ The court additionally had power to appoint judges of election,⁹ select juries,¹⁰ and, with limitations, to provide for the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges,¹¹ poor relief¹² and a tentative supervision of education¹³ also fell within its general administrative jurisdiction.

The effect of subsequent legislation, in the main, has only been to broaden that jurisdiction. The county board has been given full power to purchase, contract for, dispose of, and make regulations concerning all

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1. R.S.1874, p. 1080; L.1925, p. 605; L.1929, p. 774; L.1931, p. 905-10; L.1933, p. 1115,1116.
 2. R.S.1874, p. 1080.
 3. Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 6.
 4. L.1873-74, p. 79.
 5. L.1819, p. 175.
 6. Ibid., p. 237,238; L.1842-43, p. 128.
 7. L.1819, p. 238,318; L.1823, p. 208; R.L.1827, p. 373,375; R.L.1829, p. 121; L.1842-43, p. 112; L.1845, p. 11,12.
 8. R.L.1827, p. 366; L.1831, p. 175.
 9. L.1819, p. 90.
 10. Ibid., p. 255; L.1823, p. 182.
 11. Either by calling on the able-bodied men of the county for labor, or by raising bond issues by subscription (L.1819, p. 333,334,336,337,343; L.1821, p. 167; L.1825, p. 130-33).
 12. L.1819, p. 127; L.1839, p. 138,139.
 13. R.S.1845, p. 500,501.

real and personal property of the county.¹ It is now required also to audit all claims against the county and the accounts of such officers as are not provided for by law.² Otherwise, the changes in form of the county board in Macoupin County have not materially affected the general administrative jurisdiction of that body.³

Finances

In Illinois counties, there has always been a close relationship between the taxation processes and fiscal control. This circumstance, as well as frequent evidence of the county board's ultimate control in such matters, appears in a resume of the legal status and duties of the officers involved.

Taxation

The assessment function in taxation was delegated by the first General Assembly to the county treasurer, a statutory officer appointed by the county commissioners' court.⁴ The administrative body, within statutory limits, fixed the amount of the levy, while the value of many categories of real and personal property was fixed by law; however, a limited discretion was left to the assessing officer.⁵ In 1825 assessments were made by the county assessor, also an appointee of the county commissioners' court.⁶ This duty reverted to the county treasurer in 1827⁷ and continued to be vested in that office until 1839, when the General Assembly provided for the appointment by the county commissioners' court of district assessors, not to exceed one in every justice's district.⁸ The earlier system was reestablished in 1844, with the treasurer, however, now having the status of ex-officio county assessor.⁹ Since 1871, the date of the institution of township organization in Macoupin County, the assessment function has been performed on the lower governmental level by town assessors, elected one in each township.¹⁰ Today, the principal duties of the assessing officers, taken together, are to bring up to date each year the periodic assessment of real property, to take current lists of, and appraise personal property and special categories

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1. L.1851, p. 50,51; L.1861, p. 235,236; R.S.1874, p. 306,307; L.1911, p. 245,246; L.1923, p. 304,305; L.1937, p. 453,454.
 2. L.1851, p. 51; R.S.1874, p. 307; L.1923, p. 299.
 3. Cf. this running summary with R.S.1874, p. 306,307, and R.S.1937, p. 910-12.
 4. L.1819, p. 315.
 5. Ibid., p. 313,319; L.1825, p. 173; L.1839, p. 4-6; L.1840, p. 4; L.1845, p. 6.
 6. L.1825, p. 173.
 7. R.L.1827, p. 330.
 8. L.1839, p. 4.
 9. L.1843, p. 231.
 10. L.1851, p. 38; L.1871-72, p. 20-24.

of other property.¹ The treasurer now has the status of ex-officio supervisor of assessments.²

The functions which today fall within the scope of the board of review were originally dispersed and attenuated. In the first constitutional period, it was left to interested individuals or parties to report property omitted from assessment; the county commissioners' court could hear appeals from assessments, but there was no provision for their equalization by districts.³ During the second constitutional period, appeals, in Macoupin County, were made to the county court.⁴ After the institution of township organization in 1871, town boards were empowered to revise the assessments within their own jurisdiction, and the county board was required to meet annually to assess omitted property, review assessments upon complaint, and equalize valuations between towns.⁵ In 1898 this authority of the county board was transferred to the newly created board of review, composed of the chairman of the county board as ex-officio chairman, the county clerk as ex-officio clerk, and an additional member appointed by the county judge.⁶ In 1923 the county clerk was replaced by another member appointed by the county judge;⁷ the board of review now appoints its own clerk.⁸

The collection function was originally performed in all counties by the sheriff, an elected constitutional officer.⁹ Its nature has changed little since that time. Essentially, the collecting officer collects taxes according to information originating outside his jurisdiction, pays over such sums to authorities designated by statute to receive them, and reports on payments of taxes and delinquencies.¹⁰ In 1839, by a development analogous to that which occurred with regard to assessments, the county board extended its control to appoint a regular county collector.¹¹ Soon after, the law reverted to the earlier situation, with the sheriff acting as ex-officio collector.¹² This situation continued until Macoupin County adopted township organization when town collectors were elected, one in each township,¹³ and

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1. L.1853, p. 16,17; L.1855, p. 18,24,55; L.1871-72, p. 11,14,15,19,23; L.1873, p. 51; L.1879, p. 241-45; L.1881, p. 133; L.1885, p. 234; L.1895, p. 300,301; L.1905, p. 360; L.1915, p. 568; L.1923, p. 495,500; L.1927, p. 774; L.1931-32, First Sp. Sess., p. 69.
 2. L.1898, p. 36-44.
 3. L.1819, p. 316; R.L.1827, p. 330; L.1839, p. 7; L.1843, p. 239; L.1845, p. 8.
 4. L.1849, p. 65.
 5. L.1851, p. 56,57; L.1871-72, p. 21,22,24,25.
 6. L.1898, p. 46.
 7. L.1923, p. 496; L.1932, p. 75.
 8. L.1923, p. 496,497.
 9. Constitution of 1818, Art. III, sec. 11; L.1819, p. 316.
 10. L.1819, p. 316-18; L.1821, p. 182,183; R.L.1827, p. 332,333; R.L.1829, p. 118,121-23; L.1831, p. 125; R.L.1837, p. 581,582; L.1839, p. 7-12; L.1843, p. 243; L.1845, p. 11; L.1847, p. 81; L.1871-72, p. 55,57,58.
 11. L.1838-39, p. 7.
 12. L.1843, p. 234.
 13. L.1849, p. 192; L.1851, p. 38.

and the county treasurer became ex-officio county collector.¹ The town officers paid over their collections directly to the county officer, and supplied the basic information for the latter's summary report of collections in the county.² In 1917 the town office of collector was abolished in counties the size of Macoupin, and the county collector became ex-officio town collector, assuming all duties previously assigned to the latter officer.³

Coordination of the taxation processes has always been effected by the county clerk or his predecessors. The assessment books are made out by the clerk, and returned to him by the assessor; similarly, the collector reports on collections on delinquent property; finally, the treasurer's receipts to the collector for taxes paid come into his possession, and the centralization of records concerning the basic taxation procedure is completed.⁴

Fiscal Control

The fiduciary function in county finances is performed by the county treasurer alone. The duties of the office have remained substantially the same since its creation; namely, to receive, principally from the collectors of taxes, the revenue of the county; to have custody of its funds; and to disburse funds only by specific authorization by law, or in accordance with the order of the county board.⁵ Through this last requirement, and that of the treasurer to report periodically to the board on the transactions of his office, in addition to his regular settlement with it, the lines of financial authority once more lead to the county board.⁶

Administration of Justice

Courts

Justice, in Illinois counties, has been administered by a constantly increasing number of bodies. The Constitution of 1818 vested the judicial powers of the state in a Supreme Court and such inferior courts as the General Assembly should ordain and establish; required the Supreme Court justices to hold circuit courts in the several counties; and provided for the appointment, in such manner and with such powers and duties as the General Assembly should direct, of a competent number of justices of the peace in each county.⁷

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1. L.1853, p. 14.
 2. L.1871-72, p. 41,56,57.
 3. L.1917, p. 793.
 4. L.1819, p. 317; R.L.1827, p. 373; R.L.1837, p. 582; L.1839, p. 8-12; L.1840, p. 3; L.1845, p. 9,11; L.1853, p. 66,77,111; L.1871-72, p. 32, 34,35,46,56-58; L.1873-74, p. 51; L.1911, p. 485; L.1917, p. 654; L.1919, p. 765; L.1931, p. 747.
 5. L.1819, p. 315,316; R.S.1845, p. 138; L.1861, p. 239; R.S.1874, p. 323, 324.
 6. L.1819, p. 318; R.L.1837, p. 582,583; L.1845, p. 33; R.S.1845, p. 138, 139; L.1861, p. 239,240; R.S.1874, p. 323,324.

Federal statutes already allowed circuit courts, in all states, jurisdiction over the naturalization of aliens;¹ the first state legislature additionally conferred jurisdiction over all causes at common law and chancery and over all cases of treason, felony, and other crimes and misdemeanors.² The legislature further required that two terms of a circuit court be held in each county annually by one of the Supreme Court justices,³ but in 1824 provision was made for the holding of circuit courts by separate circuit court judges, to be appointed, as were the Supreme Court justices, by both branches of the General Assembly, and to hold office during good behavior.⁴ In 1827 the General Assembly repealed the 1824 law, and again provided for circuit courts to be held by Supreme Court justices.⁵ At the next session of the legislature, when a new circuit was established, provision was made for the appointment of a circuit judge to act therein.⁶ At that time, therefore, the circuit courts were held by Supreme Court justices in four judicial circuits and by a circuit judge in the fifth.⁷ A change was made again in 1835, when power to hold circuit courts was taken away from the Supreme Court justices and provision was made for the appointment of five circuit judges, in addition to the one already authorized, to hold circuit courts.⁸ The six judicial circuits existing at that time were supplemented during the next few years by the creation of new circuits,⁹ so that they numbered nine in 1841 when the office of circuit judge was again abolished and the Supreme Court justices, also increased to nine, were required to hold circuit courts.¹⁰

The authority of justices of the peace was limited by law to jurisdiction in specified civil cases and in misdemeanors, with appeals allowed from their judgments to the circuit court.¹¹ The power of appointment, the legislature at first reserved to itself;¹² in 1827, however, justices of

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1. U.S.S. at Large, v. 2, p. 153-55.
 2. L.1819, p. 380.
 3. Ibid., p. 378.
 4. L.1824, p. 41. The Constitution of 1818, which had required that Supreme Court justices be appointed by the General Assembly, further provided that they should not, after the first session of the legislature subsequent to January 1, 1824, hold circuit courts unless required to do so by law (Art. IV, sec. 4).
 5. R.L.1827, p. 118,119.
 6. R.L.1829, p. 38.
 7. Ibid., p. 42,48.
 8. L.1835, p. 150.
 9. L.1837, p. 113,; L.1838-39, p. 155.
 10. L.1841, p. 173.
 11. L.1819, p. 185,192,195.
 12. Ibid., p. 22.

the peace were required to be elected, two in each of such districts as should be determined within statutory limits by the county commissioners' court.¹

Jurisdiction over probate matters was at the outset delegated to the county commissioners' court.² By act of the next General Assembly, it was transferred to the court of probate,³ consisting in each county of one judge appointed by the General Assembly.⁴ As a result of the substitution in 1839 of probate justices of the peace for the judges of probate,⁵ jurisdiction over probate matters for the first time was placed in the hands of elected officers.⁶

The county court was the creation of the second constitution,⁷ which also made circuit judges elected officers.⁸ With regard to the new court, it was further provided by law that it should be held in each county by a single elected officer, the county judge.⁹ Its authority was extended to jurisdiction in all probate matters, and to such jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases as might be conferred by the General Assembly.¹⁰ In pursuance of this latter provision, the county court was first given the same civil and criminal jurisdiction as justices of the peace;¹¹ at the same session of the General Assembly, however, it was declared that county judges when exercising this jurisdiction, acted only in the capacity of justices of the peace.¹² Until the next constitutional period, the county court, as such, was given jurisdiction only in a limited number of special actions;¹³ it was however, considered entitled to equal jurisdiction with the circuit court over naturalization.¹⁴ In this same period, provision was made for increasing, on the basis of population, the number of justices of the peace to be elected in each district. In Macoupin County, and others

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1. R.L.1827, p. 255,256. Since 1821, however, the county commissioners' court had been required to establish such districts, which also constituted general election precincts (L.1821, p. 74). For changes in the statutory limitations of this power of the court, see R.L.1827, p. 255, and R.L.1829, p. 93.
 2. L.1819, p. 223-33.
 3. L.1821, p. 121.
 4. Ibid., p. 119. The Consitution of 1818 (Art. IV, sec. 4) had also designated this manner of election for judges of all inferior courts.
 5. R.L.1837, p. 176,177.
 6. The Constitution of 1818 (Art. IV, sec. 8) had reserved to the General Assembly the right to prescribe the manner of appointment of justices of the peace.
 7. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 1,16.
 8. Ibid., Art. V, sec. 7,15.
 9. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 17.
 10. Ibid., Art. V, sec. 18.
 11. L.1849, p. 65.
 12. Ibid.
 13. Ibid., p. 65,66; L.1853, p. 103; L.1861, p. 171,172.

similarly organized, one additional justice of the peace is now elected for every one thousand inhabitants, exceeding two thousand inhabitants in each town.¹

Provision was first made by the Constitution of 1870 for the establishment by the General Assembly of an independent probate court in each county having a population of more than fifty thousand inhabitants.² As first established by statute, the new courts were to be formed in counties of one hundred thousand or more inhabitants.³ This population requirement was lowered to seventy thousand in 1881.⁴ The population of Macoupin County not having reached this figure, jurisdiction over probate matters has continued to be vested in the county court in accordance with constitutional provision to that effect.⁵ The county court, early in this period, was given concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court in appeals from justices of the peace;⁶ its original jurisdiction was extended to be equal with that of the circuit court in all that class of cases cognizable by justices of the peace⁷ and involving in controversy sums not exceeding \$500.⁸ In 1906, however, it lost its naturalization jurisdiction since it failed to meet the additional requirement of Federal legislation that it possess jurisdiction at law without limitation upon amounts in controversy.⁹ The present constitution, also, for the first time, directed the manner in which the General Assembly should establish judicial circuits, requiring that circuits be formed of contiguous counties and that they should not exceed in number one circuit for every one hundred thousand of population of the state.¹⁰ At present there are eighteen circuits in Illinois, and Macoupin County is attached to the seventh circuit.¹¹

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1. L.1854, p. 30. No more than five justices, however, may be elected from any town or election precinct.
 2. Constitution of 1870, Art. VI, sec. 20.
 3. L.1877, p. 79,80.
 4. L.1881, p. 72. In 1933, the act of 1877 was further amended to make the establishment of an independent probate court mandatory in counties having a population of eighty-five thousand or more, and optional in counties having a population of between seventy thousand and eighty-five thousand (L.1933, p. 458).
 5. Constitution of 1870, Art. VI, sec. 18.
 6. L.1895, p. 212,223.
 7. The jurisdiction of justices has also been progressively increased during this period. See L.1871-72, p. 524; L.1895, p. 189,190; L.1917, p. 562,563; L.1929, p. 541,542.
 8. L.1871-72, p. 325.
 9. U.S.S. at Large, v. 34, part 1, p. 596.
 10. Constitution of 1870, Art. VI, sec. 13.
 11. L.1933, p. 436.

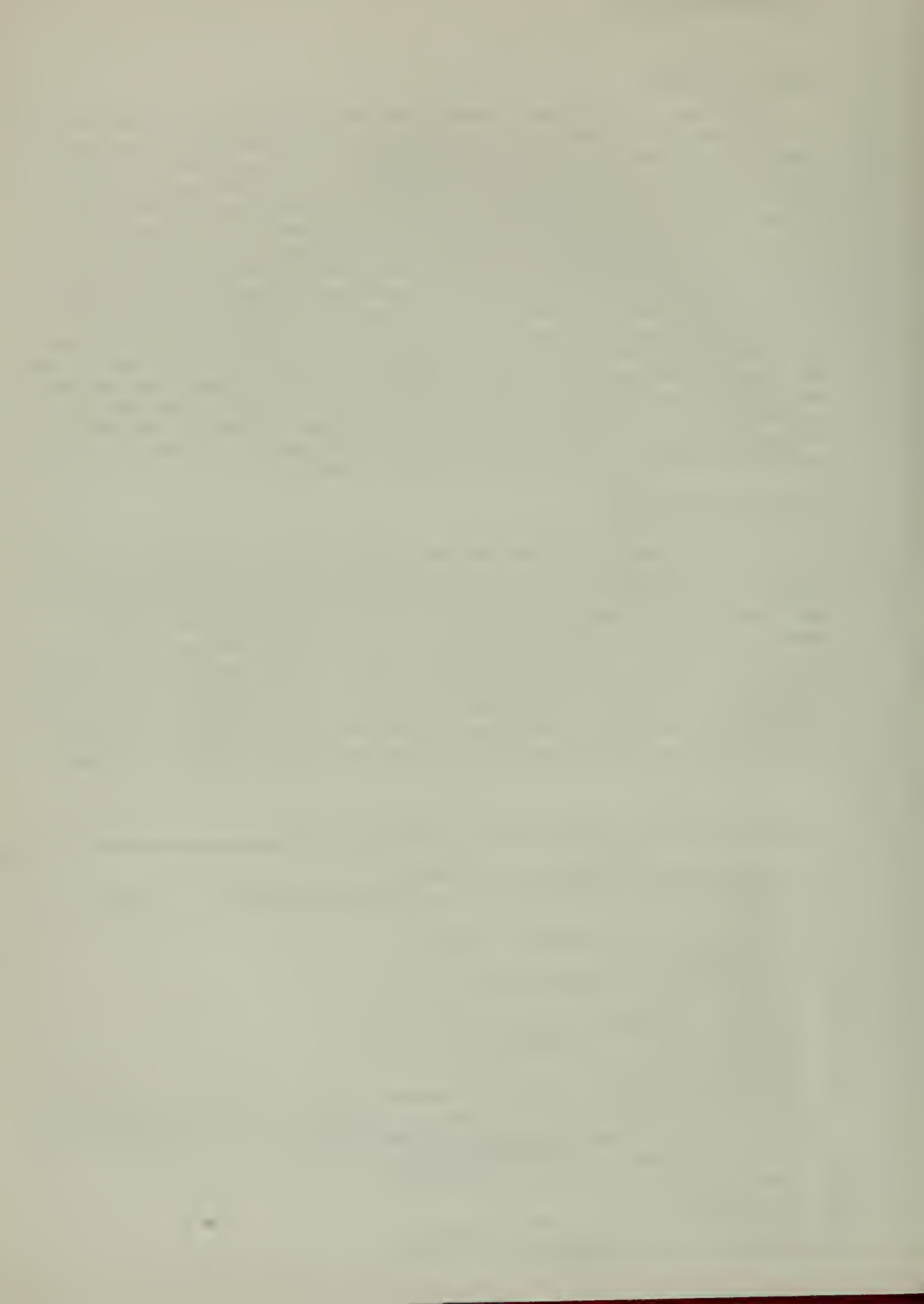
Clerks of Courts

The clerk of the circuit court under the Constitution of 1818, was to be appointed by a majority of the justices of that court.¹ Since 1849, however, by provisions of the constitutions of 1848 and 1870, the office has been filled by election.² The office of clerk of the county court, which was an independent elective office under the second constitution,³ is now filled in an ex-officio capacity by the county clerk⁴ who is also required by constitutional provision to be elected.⁵ The county commissioners' court, which for a brief period held jurisdiction over probate matters, had its own clerk who was at that time appointed by the court.⁶ Probate judges and justices of the peace who subsequently held probate jurisdiction, were required to act as their own clerks.⁷ With the transfer of probate, jurisdiction to the county court, the clerk of the county court was required to keep, separately, records of probate proceedings and business.⁸ In Macoupin County where the county court still retains probate jurisdiction, the county clerk serves it in these matters in his capacity as ex-officio clerk of the county court.⁹ Justices of the peace have always been required to keep their records in person.¹⁰

Ministerial Officers

The principal ministerial officer of all courts of record in Illinois counties is the sheriff. The first constitution provided that the sheriff should be elected.¹¹ Later, in 1827, statutory provision was made for the appointment of deputies by the principal officer;¹² since 1870, the number of deputies that the sheriff may appoint is determined by rule of the circuit court.¹³ The ministerial duties of the sheriff have undergone little change in more than one hundred years. Essentially he is to attend, in person or by deputy, all courts of record in the county, obeying the orders and directions of the court, and to serve, execute, and return all writs, warrants, process, orders, and decrees legally directed to him.¹⁴

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1. Constitution of 1818, Art. IV, sec. 6.
 2. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 21,29; Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 8.
 3. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 19.
 4. R.S.1874, p. 260.
 5. Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 8.
 6. L.1819, p. 175.
 7. L.1821, p. 119,120; R.L.1837, p. 177,178.
 8. L.1849, p. 66.
 9. R.S.1874, p. 260.
 10. L.1819, p. 185-97 (no specific record-keeping requirement listed among general duties of justices), 326 (establishing fees to be paid justices for keeping records); R.L.1827, p. 260 (becomes definite provision for justices to keep own records); L.1895, p. 221,222.
 11. Constitution of 1818, A rt. III, sec. 11.
 12. R.L.1827, p. 373.
 13. Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 9.
 14. L.1819, p. 111; R.S.1874, p. 990,991.



The coroner was originally given equal power with the sheriff as a ministerial officer of the courts.¹ He was also required to serve all process in any suit in which the sheriff was an interested party² and to perform all the duties of the sheriff when that office was vacant.³ The last two functions are still incumbent upon the coroner.⁴

Justices of the peace are served similarly in a ministerial capacity by constables. Not until 1870 was the office of constable given constitutional recognition;⁵ at its creation by the first General Assembly, the county commissioners' court was empowered to appoint one or more constables in each township;⁶ in 1827 it was provided that two constables should be elected in each justice of the peace district.⁷ Since that date, subsequent legislation has grouped justices of the peace and constables in all provisions regarding their election.⁸ Constables, like sheriffs and coroners, have always been required to serve and execute all process legally directed to them;⁹ process issuing from a justice of the peace court, however, may be directed only to some constable of the same county.¹⁰

Prosecutions

The duty of the present state's attorney to prosecute and defend all actions, civil or criminal, involving the county, the people, or officers of the state or county,¹¹ was incumbent during the first constitutional period upon the circuit attorney.¹² Also in effect from an early date is the officer's other major duty, apart from the enforcement of law,¹³ of

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1. L. 1819, p. 111.
 2. L. 1821, p. 20-23.
 3. R.L. 1827, p. 372, 373.
 4. R.S. 1874, p. 282. Despite the absence from the present law of statutory provision for the coroner to serve process originally directed to him (R.S. 1874, p. 281, 282), the courts have held that he may so do, an emergency being presumed to exist without need for the process to recite reason for its issuance to the coroner (20 Ill. 185; 57 Ill. 268).
 5. Constitution of 1870, Art. VII, sec. 21.
 6. L. 1819, p. 162.
 7. R.L. 1827, p. 258.
 8. See Courts, p. 20.
 9. L. 1819, p. 162, 163; R.S. 1874, p. 400.
 10. L. 1819, p. 186; R.S. 1845, p. 317; L. 1871-72, p. 525; L. 1895, p. 191, 193; L. 1937, p. 900. Similarly, process issuing from courts of record is required to be directed to the sheriff or, under certain conditions noted (footnotes 1, 2 and 3), to the coroner (R.S. 1845, p. 413; L. 1871-72, p. 338; R.S. 1874, p. 774; L. 1907, p. 444, 445; L. 1933, p. 786; L. 1937, p. 989).
 11. R.S. 1874, p. 173, 174.
 12. L. 1819, p. 204; R.S. 1845, p. 76.
 13. See Enforcement of Law, p. 27.

giving opinions on any questions of law relating to criminal or other matters in which the people of the county may be concerned.¹

The office of the circuit attorney which existed solely by statutory provision,² was appointive by the Governor until 1835,³ and thereafter by the General Assembly.⁴ The second constitution replaced the circuit attorney with an elected state's attorney;⁵ since each judicial circuit was an elective district for this purpose, the territorial jurisdiction of the new officer remained the same as that of the former officer.⁶ Not until the adoption of the present constitution was provision made for the election of a separate state's attorney in each county.⁷

Inquests

The holding of inquests, one of the duties of the coroner in Illinois counties, is also a part of the administration of justice. The office of coroner was created by the first constitution and required to be filled by election;⁸ the statutory provisions concerning the inquest function have not changed substantially since their enactment by the second General Assembly.⁹ The coroner, when informed of the body of any person being found dead, supposedly by violence, casualty, or undue means, is required to summon a jury to inquire how, in what manner, and by whom or what, death was caused; testimony of witnesses is taken; witnesses whose evidence implicates any person as the unlawful slayer of the deceased are bound over to the circuit court; the verdict of the jury is returned to the clerk of that court.¹⁰

The verdict of the coroner's jury, however, is not generally admissible in evidence;¹¹ additionally, it is not held to be prima facie proof of

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1. R.S.1845, p. 76; R.S.1874, p. 174.
 2. L.1819, p. 204-6.
 3. Ibid., p. 204.
 4. L.1835, p. 44.
 5. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 21. The new title, however, had already come into occasional use in the interim (R.L.1827, p. 79; L.1835, p. 44; L.1847, p. 18).
 6. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 22.
 7. Constitution of 1870, Art. VI, sec. 22.
 8. Constitution of 1818, Art. III, sec. 11.
 9. Cf. L.1821, p. 22-24, R.S.1845, p. 517,518; R.S.1874, p. 282-84; R.S.1937, p. 780-82.
 10. L.1821, p. 24,25; R.S.1845, p. 518; R.S.1874, p. 284.
 11. 46 N.W. 872. It is, however, held to be proper practice to offer, in cross-examining witnesses sought to be impeached, excerpts from transcripts of testimony taken at the inquest (189 Ill. App. 556; 211 Ill. App. 474).

matters stated therein with regard to the cause and manner of death;¹ its essential nature, therefore, is that of a finding of facts upon the basis of which the coroner may be led to discharge his collateral duty to apprehend and commit to jail any person implicated by the inquest as the unlawful slayer of the deceased.² To this extent, the coroner's inquest duties overlap his function as an officer for the enforcement of law.

Enforcement of Law

Sheriffs, coroners, and constables have always been charged equally with keeping the peace and apprehending all offenders against the law.³ The state's attorney's powers as an officer for the enforcement of law originally derive by implication from another duty;⁴ the gathering of evidence and the apprehension of offenders is necessarily involved in commencing and prosecuting actions in which the people of the state or county are concerned.⁵ In relatively recent years, however, the state's attorney has been given more specific statutory powers to enforce laws and to investigate violations and secure necessary evidence therefor.⁶ But at any time the effective spheres of authority of law enforcement officers have been determined less by statutory provisions than by local conditions and individual circumstances.

Education

The act of Congress providing for the creation and admission of the State of Illinois to the Union set aside section sixteen of every township for the use of schools.⁷ The first state legislation on the subject was concerned only with the establishment of school districts and the sale or leasing of school land to provide necessary funds, for which purposes three trustees of school lands were appointed in each township by the county commissioners' court.⁸

1. 201 Ill. App. 287.

2. L.1821, p. 25; R.S.1845, p. 518; R.S.1874, p. 285.

3. L.1819, p. 111,162,163; R.S.1845, p. 328,515; R.S.1874, p. 400,990.

4. See Prosecutions, p. 25.

5. Previously cited; see p. 25, footnote 12.

6. L.1885, p. 3; L.1907, p. 268; L.1913, p. 395; L.1915, p. 368; L.1927, p. 33.

7. U.S.S. at Large, v. 3, p. 428.

8. L.1819, p. 107,108.

In 1825, however, with a common school system in operation, provision was made for its educational as well as financial administration. Three elected officers, known as township school trustees, were charged in each township with superintending schools, examining and employing teachers, leasing all land belonging to the district, and reporting annually to the county commissioners' court; this report, however, was limited to such matters as were concerned in the financial administration of the schools.¹ In 1827 the county commissioners' court was again empowered to appoint trustees of school lands, but despite the use of the earlier, more limited title, these officers were charged with all the duties of the former township school trustees.² The creation of office of county school commissioner in 1829 brought a new element into the complex situation. The commissioner was at first given limited duties with regard to the sale of school lands and the management of school funds;³ his subsequent gains in this respect at the expense of the township trustees foreshadowed the demarcation of spheres of authority that was made in 1847.⁴ In the interim, the school commissioner, who had first been appointed by the county commissioners' court,⁵ became an elected officer;⁶ in such townships as elected to incorporate for the purpose of organizing and supporting schools, township trustees also became elected officers and were there denominated trustees of schools.⁷

The situation created by the legislation of 1847 in certain respects has not since been substantially altered. In all counties, township trustees became, and are still, elected officers, styled township school trustees.⁸ The relative authority of the officer of the county⁹ and of

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1. L.1825, p. 121,122.
 2. R.L.1827, p. 366-70.
 3. R.L.1829, p. 150-54.
 4. Cf. L.1831, p. 176; L.1841, p. 275-79.
 5. R.L.1829, p. 150.
 6. L.1841, p. 261,262.
 7. L.1841, p. 273,274. In unincorporated townships, trustees continued to be appointed by the county commissioners' court (Ibid., p. 259,260).
 8. L.1847, p. 126; L.1909, p. 350.
 9. The subsequent substitution of an independent elected superintendent of schools for the school commissioner who had additionally been ex-officio superintendent (see footnotes 3,5,6, p. 29), was only a change in the legal status of the officer of the county and had no further import.

officers of the township with regard to financial administration was fixed essentially as at present.¹ Moreover, township trustees lost practically all their former duties with regard to matters purely educational as a result of a development that occurred in 1845.

It was at that time that the county first entered into the actual administration of education with the creation of the office of superintendent of schools.² Filled at first by the school commissioner in an ex-officio capacity,³ it quickly absorbed most of the functions of township trustees with regard to the advancement of education;⁴ later, the office came to be filled by election⁵ and completely absorbed that of school commissioner.⁶ In the new field of county administration of education, the superintendent's duties remained constant through his change in legal status, requiring him to visit all the townships in his county and inquire into the condition and manner of conducting their schools, to examine persons proposing to teach school, to grant certificates to persons qualified to teach in schools, and to report to the county board on all his acts relating to the management of school funds and lands.⁷ Subsequent legislation has enlarged the scope of this phase of the superintendent's functions, but it is in his role as an agent of state supervision that he has been charged with numerous duties of a new character.⁸

The authority of the state with regard to education, first manifested in 1845, has, like that of the county, been extended beyond its original bounds. Originally the county superintendent was required only to communicate to the State Superintendent of Common Schools⁹ information concerning the schools in his county.¹⁰ Today, as a consequence of the state's

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1. L.1847, p. 123,124,128,129; L.1909, p. 351-54; L.1927, p. 794,795.
 2. R.S.1845, p. 498.
 3. Ibid.
 4. R.S.1845, p. 497-503. Cf. L.1825, p. 121,122; R.L.1827, p. 366-70; L.1831, p. 173; L.1841, p. 270,275,276,279. The only duty of this category that was left to township trustees in the laws of 1847 concerned the examination of prospective teachers and the issuance of certificates where merited (L.1847, p. 130). It was omitted from the revised school law of 1851 (L.1851, p. 127).
 5. L.1865, p. 112.
 6. Ibid., p. 112,113.
 7. R.S.1845, p. 498,500,501. Cf. L.1847, p. 121-25; L.1857, p. 261-65, 278,279,296,297; L.1861, p. 190,191; L.1865, p. 114,119-21.
 8. L.1909, p. 347-50; L.1915, p. 636-38.
 9. The Secretary of State in ex-officio capacity (L.1845, p. 52). In 1854 the office became independent, filled by election, and known as that of Superintendent of Public Instruction (L.1854, p. 13), which is its present status (L.1909, p. 343).
 10. L.1845, p. 54.

increasing intervention in matters of public health and safety, the county superintendent is required to inspect, with regard to specifications, plans submitted to him for the heating, ventilation, lighting, etc., of public school rooms and buildings; to visit and notice such public school buildings which appear to him to be unsafe, insanitary, or otherwise unfit for occupancy; and to request the Department of Public Health,¹ the state fire marshal, or the state architect to inspect such buildings and issue reports upon which condemnation proceedings can be based.²

Recordation

For the function of making legal record of written instruments, the first General Assembly established the office of recorder.³ Originally appointed by the Governor,⁴ the recorder was required to be elected after 1835.⁵ The second constitution made the clerk of the circuit court⁶ ex-officio recorder in all counties;⁷ the present constitution continued the earlier provision in counties of under sixty thousand population and provided for the election of a recorder in counties of that population or more.⁸ As Macoupin County never met the population requirement, the clerk of the circuit court has continued to fulfill the duties of recorder.

The basic duty of the recorder, to record at length and in the order of their receipt all instruments in writing, has remained essentially unchanged; legislation has been directed toward the extension of categories of instruments entitled to be recorded.⁹ Conveyances of title to land, a major category of such records, frequently involve another county officer, the surveyor. Established by the second General Assembly,¹⁰ the office of surveyor was at first filled by appointment by that body,¹¹ later by election.¹² In 1936 the surveyor again became an appointed officer, with the power of appointment delegated to the county board.¹³ His duty to perform

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1. Prior to 1917, the rights, powers, and duties of this department were vested in the State Board of Health, abolished in that year (L.1917, p. 4,17,27).
 2. L.1915, p. 637-40.
 3. L.1819, p. 18-20.
 4. Ibid., p. 18,19.
 5. L.1835, p. 166.
 6. An elected officer; see Clerks of Courts, p. 24.
 7. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 19; L.1849, p. 64.
 8. Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 8; R.S.1874, p. 833.
 9. L.1819, p. 18,20; R.L.1829, p. 117,118; R.L.1833, p. 511; R.S.1845, p. 305,432,606; L.1851, p. 80; L.1859, p. 124; L.1869, p. 2; R.S.1874, p. 833,834; L.1921, p. 756,757; L.1925, p. 520-22.
 10. L.1821, p. 62.
 11. Ibid.
 12. L.1835, p. 166.
 13. L.1933, p. 1104. Provision effective in 1936.

all surveys he may be called on to make within his county has undergone only minor change, but its importance has declined; the acts of any surveyor, properly acknowledged and certified, have equal standing before the law with those of the county surveyor; no maps or plats have any legal effect unless recorded by the recorder.¹

Public Works

Roads and Bridges

Public roads and bridges were first under the superintendence of the county commissioners' court which was authorized to locate new roads and alter or vacate existing roads.² The act providing for such superintendence empowered the commissioners to appoint freeholders in each township to act as supervisors, each appointment to be for a one-year period. New roads were to be opened by the county commissioners' court upon petition of residents of the county and a favorable report from the road viewers and surveyor. A few years later the county commissioners were authorized to divide the county into road districts and to appoint annually one supervisor to serve in each district.³ With a change in the county administrative body under the second constitution, the county court was granted supervision and control over public roads,⁴ but the care and superintendence of roads and bridges in counties electing the township form of government were granted to the commissioners of highways, elected annually in each town.⁵ The commissioners divided the town into road districts, and overseers of highways in each district were to repair the roads and carry out orders of the commissioners. In counties not electing the township form, the system of road districts was continued.⁶ Macoupin County did not adopt township organization until 1870, and the supervision, control, and maintenance of roads, highways, and bridges during the second constitutional period were vested in the county court and the road district supervisors. In 1913 the State Highway Department was established, and provision was made for the appointment by the county board of a county superintendent of highways.⁷ The entire system was centralized by

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1. R.L.1829, p. 173; R.L.1833, p. 511; L.1845, p. 201; L.1869, p. 241,242; R.S.1874, p. 1050,1051; L.1901, p. 307,308; L.1915, p. 575.
 2. L.1819, p. 333.
 3. L.1825, p. 130.
 4. L.1849, p. 65; L.1851, p. 179.
 5. L.1849, p. 212.
 6. L.1847, p. 111-13; L.1849, p. 65,212,213; L.1851, p. 64,149.
 7. L.1913, p. 521-25,537-46.

subjecting the county superintendent to the rules and regulations of the state highway commissioner and by requiring candidates for county superintendent to be approved by the state commissioner before appointment by the county board. The term of office of the county superintendent was set at six years, and his salary was to be fixed by the county board. A board of highway commissioners was set up in each township to superintend matters relating to roads and bridges. Although the county superintendent was to act on behalf of the county in regard to roads and bridges, and although he was subject to removal by the county board, he was regarded as a deputy of the state highway engineer, subject to his directions. This indicates the intention of the legislature to unify the entire state system of roads and bridges. In 1917 the Department of Public Works and Buildings assumed the rights, powers, and duties vested in the State Highway Department,¹ but the county organization has remained essentially the same since 1913.

Public Buildings

The county is given the power to hold, own, and convey real estate for county purposes.² This power is exercised by the county board which is charged with the care and custody of all the real and personal property owned by the county. Throughout the period of statehood it has been provided that a courthouse and jail be erected in each county, and that the sheriff of each county be charged with custody of such buildings.³ The county is further empowered to erect buildings for a county hospital, workhouse, tuberculosis sanitarium, and other county needs.⁴

The county superintendent of schools is charged with the inspection of plans and specifications for public school rooms and buildings; and the approval of only those which comply with the specifications prepared by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.⁵ He is also to request the Department of Public Health,⁶ the state fire marshal, or the state architect to inspect public school buildings which appear to be unsafe, insanitary, or unfit for occupancy. Upon receipt of an unfavorable report from these officials, the county superintendent is to condemn the building and notify the board of directors or board of education, and the board of school trustees.

1. L.1917, p. 24.

2. R.S.1874, p. 302.

3. L.1819, p. 111; R.L.1827, p. 246,247,372; R.S.1874, p. 989.

4. R.S.1874, p. 307; L.1909, p. 163; L.1911, p. 246.

5. L.1915, p. 637-40.

6. Created in 1917 to supplant the State Board of Health, abolished in that year (L.1917, p. 4,17,27).

Drainage

In 1850 an act of Congress provided for the granting of swamp and overflowed lands to various states.¹ The land so granted to Illinois was turned over to the counties in 1852 to be reclaimed by drainage and used for county purposes.² Such lands were to be under the care and superintendence of the county court which was to appoint a "Drainage Commissioner" to conduct the sales of such lands. The county surveyor was to prepare plats of the swamp lands and return such plats to the clerk of the county court, whereupon the court fixed the valuation upon each tract. The purchasers of these tracts were given a certificate by the drainage commissioner, and a deed was later executed by the county court. The court was to sell only enough swamp lands to insure reclamation of all such land, any balance to be granted to the several townships to be used for educational purposes. At the discretion of the county, such balance could also be used for the construction of roads or bridges, or for other public works.

In 1865 the commissioners of highways in each town became ex-officio boards of drainage commissioners.³ Where a proposed drain ran through more than one town the commissioners of all the towns affected made up the board of drainage commissioners.⁴ In 1879 drainage construction by special assessment was handled by the drainage commissioners, a body corporate and politic composed of commissioners of highways.⁵

Provision was first made for the organization of drainage districts for agricultural, sanitary, and mining purposes in 1879.⁶ Petitions were to be filed with the county clerk and hearings on the same were to be had before the county court. When the court found in favor of the petitioners, it appointed three disinterested persons as commissioners to lay out and construct the work. Petitions for the construction of drains to cost less than \$5,000 were to be presented to justices of the peace, if the petitioners so elected, and the commissioners of highways were to perform the duties of drainage commissioners in such cases. In 1885 this law was amended to include drains costing less than \$2,000 and provided for the appointment of three residents as commissioners.⁷

1. U.S.S. at Large, v. 9, p. 519.

2. L.1852, p. 178.

3. L.1865, p. 50.

4. L.1867, p. 91,92.

5. L.1879, p. 142,

6. Ibid., p. 120.

7. L.1885, p. 130,131.

Public Services

Public Health

The State Department of Public Health, created in 1917,¹ is charged with general supervision of the health and lives of the people of the state. In conformance with this legislative order it is empowered to supervise, aid, direct, and assist local health authorities or agencies in the administration of the health laws. Public health districts may be organized along subcounty lines with a board of health in each. The names of such districts are to be filed with the county clerk to complete their organization. Annually, each board of health certifies to the county clerk the rate of a public health tax to be levied in each district, the clerk being responsible for setting out the proper taxes upon the warrant books and transmitting them to the collector as provided for in regard to other taxes.²

Control of the state health department over lodging houses, boarding houses, taverns, inns, and hotels is effected through the county clerk, the proprietors of such establishments being required to file with the clerk an annual statement containing details as to sleeping accommodations for guests.³ The clerk is also required to report annually to the state health department the names and addresses of township officials.⁴

Mosquito abatement districts are organized upon petition to the county judge of the county in which such territory lies,⁵ such petitions being filed with the county clerk. If, after hearing, the county judge determines that the organization of a district is necessary, the question is submitted to the residents of the territory at a special election. The judges of election make return to the county judge, and the results are entered upon the records of the county court. A majority of the votes favoring it, a mosquito abatement district is thereupon organized.

County officials also enter into the state's control of public swimming pools. When a representative of the State Department of Public Health finds conditions that warrant the closing of such a pool, the owner of the pool and the sheriff and state's attorney of the county are notified to that effect, it being the duty of these officers to enforce such notice.⁶

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1. L.1917, p. 4.
 2. Ibid., p. 27, 28, 763, 765, 767, 768.
 3. L.1901, p. 305.
 4. L.1923, p. 480.
 5. L.1927, p. 694.
 6. L.1931, p. 735, 736.

Vital Statistics

The State Department of Public Health has charge of the registration of births, stillbirths, and deaths throughout the state.¹ To effect proper control of this matter the state is divided into vital statistics registration districts which, in Macoupin County, are identical with the townships. The township clerk acts as the local registrar in these districts and receives certificates of births and deaths occurring in the district. Burial permits are issued by the registrar and are later returned to him for filing.

The local registrar is required to deposit monthly with the county clerk a complete set of records of births, stillbirths, and deaths registered during the month, and the clerk is charged with binding and indexing, or recording, and safekeeping of such records. The original certificates are sent monthly by the local registrars to the state health department which certifies annually to the county clerk the number of births, stillbirths, and deaths registered in the county.

The county board is to appropriate money for the payment of the local registrars' fees. Such amounts are charges against the county, and the county clerk is required to issue warrants on the county treasurer for the amount of the fees payable to the registrars.

The county also enters into the enforcement phase of this matter. The state health department reports cases of violations of any provisions of the act relating to registration to the state's attorney who is to initiate and follow up court proceedings against violators.

Public Assistance

Public assistance is administered through the services of the county department of public welfare, the county home, the blind examiner, the probation officers, the county clerk, and the county board.

The county department of public welfare is headed by a superintendent appointed by the county board after approval by the State Department of Public Welfare.² He assists the state department in the operation of welfare plans and policies within the county and has charge of the administration of old age assistance.³ In this latter regard the county department acts merely as the agent of the state department, investigating applicants and reporting results.

1. L.1915, p. 660-70.

2. L.1937, p. 451,452.

3. L.1935-36, First Sp. Sess., p. 54-61; L.1937, p. 265-70.

The county home is an establishment for the maintenance and care of indigents. Its management and finances are provided by the county board.¹ Blind assistance is administered in the county through appropriations by the county board together with state funds. An examiner of the blind, appointed by the county board, examines all applicants referred to him by the county clerk.² The county court has jurisdiction in the administration of the mothers' pension fund. A probation officer, an appointee of the court for this purpose, investigates and visits cases of indigent mothers who are entitled to benefit.³

Coordination of Functions

From the foregoing discussion of functions of the county government it is apparent that the county plays a dual role, that of a body politic and that of an agent of the state. In its first capacity the county, through its officials, is capable of suing and being sued, purchasing, holding, and selling property, making contracts, and raising revenue for its proper operation. As a state agent it fits into a state-wide program on various matters of public concern, acting under the supervision and control of the state and coordinating the activities of subcounty agencies and officials.

Coordination of county activities is effected chiefly through the county clerk. An illustration of this is the part this official plays in the election procedure. He notifies the judges and clerks of elections of their appointment, supplies them with blanks and poll books, receives copies of registers of voters, issues notices of election, receives and preserves returns, canvasses votes with the assistance of two justices of the peace and retains the abstracts, transmits copies of election returns and abstracts of votes to the Secretary of State, and issues certificates of election.

Records System

County records in the State of Illinois have suffered from the lack of an adequate program of legislation designed to secure uniformity in recordation and to insure the proper care of those documents which have permanent value. However, from the inception of statehood, some effort has been made to coordinate the records systems of the several counties and to preserve their archives.

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1. L.1935, p. 1057.
 2. L.1903, p. 138; L.1915, p. 256,257; L.1935, p. 264,265.
 3. L.1913, p. 127-30; L.1915, p. 243-45; L.1921, p. 162-64; L.1935, p. 256-59.

In attempting to establish state-wide uniformity among counties, the General Assembly has at times provided detailed descriptions of required records and in many instances has supplied the very forms to be used. Laws relating to the duties and powers of county officers usually contained some such provisions. Thus, in 1819, the recorder of the county was ordered to supply "parchment or good large books, of royal or other large paper, well bound and covered" wherein to record all deeds and conveyances brought to him for that purpose. He was also to keep a fair book in which to enter every deed or writing to be recorded, noting the date, the parties, and the place where the lands were situated, such entries to be made according to priority of time.¹ In 1833 he was required to keep an alphabetical index to each book,² and by 1874 the General Assembly had prescribed a complete list of books to be kept in the office of the recorder, with a description of the contents of each, which list has been continued, substantially unchanged, to the present.³

In like manner, legislation was enacted prescribing records to be kept by the county clerk and his predecessors, acting in their several capacities,⁴ the clerk of the circuit court,⁵ the judge⁶ and justice⁷ of the probate court, the coroner,⁸ the county superintendent of schools,⁹ the county surveyor,¹⁰ and the county treasurer.¹¹

Description of records and forms to be used are frequently found in legislation pertaining to the holding of elections,¹² assessments and the collection of revenue,¹³ the organization and maintenance of common schools,¹⁴ the registration of marriages,¹⁵ and the recording of vital statistics.¹⁶

-
1. L.1819, p. 18,20.
 2. R.L.1833, p. 511.
 3. R.S.1874, p. 834.
 4. L.1849, p. 66,191,203; L.1859, p. 92,94; L.1865, p. 93; R.S.1874, p. 261-65,332; L.1933, p. 203,204.
 5. R.L.1833, p. 152; R.S.1845, p. 147; L.1847, p. 70; L.1849, p. 9; L.1865, p. 93; R.S.1874, p. 262,263; L.1933, p. 293,294.
 6. R.L.1829, p. 231.
 7. R.S.1845, p. 427,428.
 8. R.L.1833, p. 574; L.1869, p. 104,105; R.S.1874, p. 283.
 9. L.1849, p. 155,156; L.1865, p. 119; L.1909, p. 346,348,349.
 10. R.L.1829, p. 173; R.S.1845, p. 524.
 11. R.S.1845, p. 138; R.S.1874, p. 323,324.
 12. L.1819, p. 92,94; R.L.1827, p. 291,292; R.L.1829, p. 59,60; L.1845, p. 41,42; L.1849, p. 73,74; L.1865, p. 54,55; L.1871-72, p. 386-89, 391; L.1885, p. 143,148,173,176; L.1937, p. 522-29, 531-48.
 13. R.L.1827, p. 329-33; L.1838-39, p. 4,5,7,8,12,13,17; L.1845, p. 6-9, 12,14,15; L.1849, p. 37,38,124-26; L.1851, p. 53,55,56; L.1853, p. 17,24,50,55,77,78,111,112; L.1871-72, p. 19,23,32,48,49,54.
 14. L.1825, p. 127; R.L.1833, p. 563; L.1841, p. 263,270-72; L.1845, p. 53, 54,65,68; L.1847, p. 121-23, 142-44; R.S.1874, p. 950,957,958,964.
 15. L.1819, p. 27; R.L.1827, p. 288,289; R.S.1874, p. 694,695.
 16. L.1842-43, p. 210-12; L.1877, p. 209; L.1901, p. 301-4; L.1903, p. 315, 317,318; L.1915, p. 667.

While there has been enacted much legislation prescribing the kind of records to be kept, only a few laws deal with the safeguarding and preservation of county archives. In 1819 the General Assembly directed the clerks of the circuit and county commissioners' courts to provide "a safe press or presses with locks and keys for the safe-keeping of the archives of their offices . . ."¹ In 1843 the county commissioners' courts were authorized, and required whenever the finances of the county would justify the expenditure, to erect a fireproof recorder's office at the county seat, or if the commissioners were of the opinion that any unappropriated room in their courthouses could be made fireproof, to make it so and house the office and records of the recorder there. At the discretion of the county commissioners' court, the provisions of this act might be deemed to apply to the offices of the clerks of the circuit and county commissioners' courts.² Similar in content but slightly different in wording is a later enactment in which the county commissioners' courts were authorized to "erect, build, and provide permanent fireproof rooms, houses or vaults, for the purpose of placing therein and preserving from injury, damage, loss, or destruction by fire, the records and documents of their respective counties."³ The preservation of county archives has been greatly aided by an act to provide for the copying of old, worn-out records,⁴ and by a law authorizing the transfer of county records having historic value to the Illinois State Historical Library at Urbana. Provision is made in this act for the substitution of accurate copies of these documents if such action be deemed necessary.⁵ In 1907 the act was amended to include among the institutions to which old records might be sent, the Illinois State Historical Society and the State University Library at Urbana.⁶ Laws have also been enacted which provide for the restoration of certain classes of records destroyed by fire or other means.⁷ In 1935 the General Assembly appropriated money for the construction of a fireproof building at Springfield for the purpose of storing therein the archives and records of the state.⁸ The erection of this structure, the State Archives Building, has helped to make possible the inauguration of an intelligent, far-sighted program for the preservation of papers and documents of historic value.

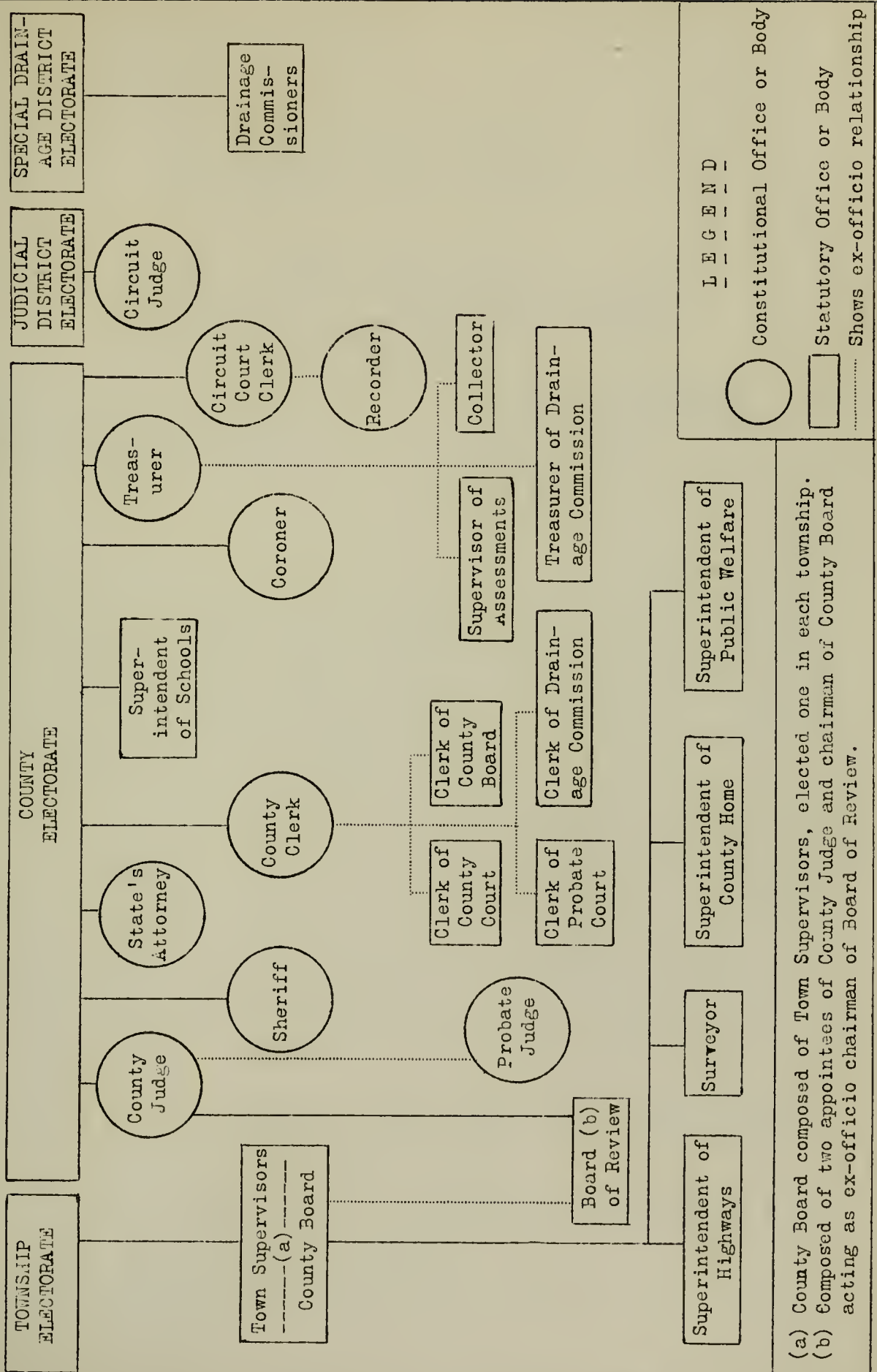
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1. L.1819, p. 332.
 2. L.1842-43, p. 210.
 3. L.1845, p. 46.
 4. L.1871-72, p. 648.
 5. L.1897, p. 205.
 6. L.1907, p. 375.
 7. L.1871-72, p. 649, 650, 652.
 8. L.1935, p. 138.

There are still serious omissions in legislation pertaining to recordation. For instance, Illinois has no law prescribing the kinds of inks to be used in keeping records. And, although laws have been enacted authorizing the provision of fireproof accommodations for county documents, they are permissive rather than mandatory in character.¹ Legislation enabling the destruction of worthless archives apparently is nonexistent with the exception of laws relating to certain election papers.² The enactment of legislation which would remedy these defects in the laws and continue the trend toward state-wide uniformity among counties would result in an intelligent, economical records system for the State of Illinois

1. L.1842-43, p. 210; L.1845, p. 46.

2. L.1861, p. 269; L.1871-72, p. 389; L.1885, p. 145,193; L.1891, p. 118,119; L.1917, p. 438,444,445; L.1937, p. 525,526.

GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION OF MACOUPIN COUNTY, 1939



ROSTER OF COUNTY OFFICERS*

(Date after name of officer refers to date of commission, unless otherwise stated)

County Commissioners**

(Subsequent to 1849, county commissioners replaced by county judge and two associate justices until 1871, when county board of supervisors assumed administration of county business)

No state records 1829, 1830¹
Lewis Solomon, Samuel Lair,
Roger Snell, August 1832
No state records 1834, 1836²

Lewis Solomon, Samuel Lair,
Frederick A. Olds, August 6, 1838³
Andrew S. Opdyke,⁴
August 5, 1839
Sedum Gilmore,⁵
August 3, 1840

* This list was compiled from the following sources:

- A. Secretary of State. Index Department, Election Returns. Returns from County Clerk to Secretary of State, 1809-47. 78 volumes (1-78), third tier, bay 1. 1848--, 53 file drawers (2-54), third tier, bay 2, State Archives Building, Springfield, Illinois.
- B. Secretary of State. Executive Department. Certificates of Qualification, 1819--. 22 file drawers (1-22), fourth tier, bay 5, State Archives Building, Springfield, Illinois.
- C. (1) Secretary of State. Executive Department Official Records. List of Commissions Issued to County Officers, 1809-1918. 5 volumes, fourth tier, bay 6, State Archives Building, Springfield, Illinois.
(2) Secretary of State. Executive Department Official Records. List of Commissions Issued to County Officers, 1869--. 4 volumes, room 208, second floor, Secretary of State's office, Executive Department, State Capitol Building, Springfield, Illinois.

** All dates after commissioners' names indicate the year elected.

1. County records show first commissioners to be Seth Hodges, William Wilcox, and Theodorus Davis, present at the first meeting April 13, 1829. County Commissioners' Court Record, 1829-40, 1 v. not labeled, p. 1. On September 6, 1830, Ezekiel Good replaced Theodorus Davis, resigned. Ibid., p. 29,30.
2. Samuel Lair, Ezekiel Ross, and Jesse Rhoads recorded as commissioners present at meeting September 8, 1834. Ibid., p. 134. Jesse Rhoads, Ezekiel Ross, and Thomas Carr recorded as commissioners present at meeting September 5, 1836. Ibid., p. 217.
3. At the September term, 1838, the commissioners drew lots for the one-, two-, and three-year terms with the following results: Frederick A. Olds to serve one year; Samuel Lair to serve two years; Lewis Solomon, Sr., to serve three years. Ibid., p. 331.
4. Spelled "Opedyke." Ibid., p. 379.
5. Spelled "Sebrum" Gilmore. County Commissioners' Court Record, 1840-45, 1 v. not labeled, p. 1.

County Commissioners (cont.)

David McGhee,	John L. Hilyard, ²
August 2, 1841	August 4, 1845
John S. Foster, ¹	Berd Peebles,
August 1, 1842	August 3, 1846
Jarrot Dugger,	David McGhee,
August 7, 1843	August 2, 1847
David McGhee,	John M. Hilyard,
November 4, 1844	August 7, 1848

County Board of Supervisors

The several township supervisors, one elected from each township, together with any additional and assistant supervisors elected upon proportional representation, make up the membership of the county board of supervisors. Because these supervisors, severally, are township officials and only as a group constitute the county board, they are not commissioned by the state as county officers, and no data concerning them from which a list could be compiled, are kept by the state.

On November 8, 1870, the county electorate voted to adopt the township form of government,³ and at the December term the county court appointed John I. Rinaker (chairman), John P. Henderson (secretary), and E. H. Davis as commissioners to divide the county into townships; these commissioners filed their report on February 23, 1871, with the county clerk at Carlinville.⁴

The first meeting of the board of supervisors was held May 1, 1871.⁵ The first supervisors, and township each represented, were as follows:⁶

<u>Name</u>	<u>Name of Township</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Name of Township</u>
Thomas Funderburke	Staunton	E. S. Holmes	Cahokia
James W. York	Honey Point	John Lewis	Shaws Point
J. D. Williamson	Nilwood	James D. Metcalf	Virden
Thomas J. Lukens	Dorchester	Randle Clark	Gillespie
Levi Mitchell	Brushy Mound	Beatty T. Burke	Carlinville
William H. Johnson	South Otter	Andrew A. Atkins	North Otter
James T. Pennington	Bunker Hill	William N. Thomas	Hilyard

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1. Recorded as John C. Foster. County Commissioners' Court Record, 1840-45, 1 v. not labeled, p. 131.
 2. Recorded as John M. Hilyard. Ibid., p. 379.
 3. County Commissioners' Order Book (county court), v. D, p. 133.
 4. History of Macoupin County Illinois, ed. Charles A. Walker (Chicago: The S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1911), I, 129. See also entry 31, this Inventory.
 5. County Commissioners' Order Book, v. D, p. 199.
 6. Ibid.

County Board of Supervisors (cont.)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Name of Township</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Name of Township</u>
Moses S. Eldred	Polk	Samuel L. Loveless	Bird
Dempsey N. Solomon	South Palmyra	Imeri B. Vancil	North Palmyra
Henry F. Martin	Brighton	R. F. Rainbo	Shipman
Nicholas Chalicombe	Chesterfield	W. C. Edwards	Western Mound
John M. Bates	Barr	James H. Rohrer	Scottville

County Clerks

(Clerk of the county commissioners' court, of the county and probate courts, and of the county board of supervisors)

No state records 1829-39 ¹	Fred G. Oeltjen,
John A. Chestnut,	November 28, 1894
August 5, 1839,	Orin C. Hartley,
August 7, 1843,	December 1, 1898
August 2, 1847	W. C. Seehausen,
Enoch Wall,	November 19, 1902,
November 27, 1849,	November 21, 1906,
November 19, 1853,	November 28, 1910
November 17, 1857	J. A. Blaeuer,
George H. Holliday,	November 30, 1914
November 18, 1858 (vice Wall,	Ernest Whitler,
deceased),	November 27, 1918
November 19, 1861,	Bert B. Wilson,
November 17, 1865	November 23, 1922,
Thomas M. Metcalf,	November 30, 1926
November 24, 1869,	Peter J. Careny,
November 19, 1873	November 28, 1930,
Casper Westermeier, Jr.,	December 6, 1934
December 1, 1877,	Al. P. Westermeier,
December 1, 1882	December 1, 1936 (appointed
William B. Dugger,	vice Careny, resigned as
December 6, 1886	of December 22),
John B. Vaughn,	May 14, 1937
November 26, 1890	

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1. County records show Tristram P. Hoxsey appointed April 13, 1829, serving continuously until September 1837. County Commissioners' Court Record, 1829-40, 1 v. not labeled, p. 1,253; John Wilson sworn in at September term, 1837, *ibid.*, p. 253; A. McKin Dubois acted as clerk pro tem for December term, 1837, vice John Wilson, removed from office, *ibid.*, p. 275; John H. Chestnut paid for services as clerk of county court September, 1838, *ibid.*, p. 336.

Recorders
(In 1849 the circuit clerk
became ex-officio recorder)

Justram P. Hoxie,¹
January 23, 1829,
August 12, 1835,
August 17, 1839,
September 13, 1843

Enoch Wall,
August 7, 1847

Judges of Probate and Probate Justices of the Peace
(In 1837 the judge of probate is succeeded by the probate justice of the
peace who in 1849 is succeeded by the county judge as ex-officio judge
of the probate court)

Joseph Burroughs,
January 23, 1829
James P. Smith,
February 10, 1831
Palemon H. Winchester,
April 8, 1832,
January 9, 1833
Charles Storer,
September 11, 1837

Thomas Payne,
August 31, 1839
John M. Palmer,
August 14, 1843
Saburn Gilmore,
August 10, 1847
John M. Palmer,
January 1, 1848

County Judges

John M. Palmer,
November 27, 1849
William Weer, Jr.,
November 17, 1851
Samuel S. Gilbert,
November 17, 1852,
November 28, 1853
Lewis Solomon,
November 27, 1857
Thaddens L. Loomis,
November 19, 1861,
November 22, 1865
Philander C. Huggins,
December 2, 1869
Lewis P. Peables,
November 19, 1873,
December 1, 1877,
December 1, 1882,
December 6, 1886
Archelaus A. Yancy,
December 1, 1890

Balfarm Carven,
November 22, 1894
Herbert H. Cowen,
April 14, 1898
David E. Keefo,
November 19, 1898
John B. Vaughn,
November 15, 1902,
November 23, 1906
Truman A. Snell,
December 3, 1910
Andrew J. Duggan,
November 30, 1914,
November 27, 1918
Frank G. Wood,
November 17, 1922
Alfred A. Isaacs,
November 29, 1926,
November 28, 1930
E. D. George,
November 23, 1934

1. "Tristram P. Hoxsey, recorder . . ." County Commissioners' Court
Record, 1829-40, p. 15.

Associate Justices*

(Two together with county judge administered county business 1849 to 1871)

James Breeden,	G. A. Cloud, ¹
G. A. W. Cloud, 1849	Thomas B. Rice, 1857, 1861
G. A. W. Cloud,	John Yowell,
James Breeden, 1852	Isham J. Peebles, 1865 ²
G. A. W. Cloud,	Andrew A. Atkins,
George Judd, 1854, 1856	Martin Olmstead, 1869 ³

Circuit Clerks

(Prior to 1848, circuit clerk appointed by circuit judge)

A. McKim Dubois,	Harris Thomas,
September 4, 1848 (elected),	November 30, 1900
November 17, 1852,	George L. Tipton,
November 14, 1856	December 1, 1902,
Alfred S. Mayfield,	November 8, 1904
November 10, 1860,	Thomas Cain,
November 29, 1864	November 21, 1908,
Henry W. Burton,	March 26, 1912
December 8, 1868,	Frank E. Wilson,
November 23, 1872	December 1, 1916
George R. Hughes,	J. A. Blaener,
November 22, 1876	November 24, 1920,
Thomas R. McKee,	November 20, 1924,
December 1, 1880,	November 27, 1928
November 13, 1884	Irvin Reader,
Benjamin B. Olbert,	November 28, 1932,
December 3, 1888	December 4, 1936
John Homer,	
November 25, 1892,	
December 7, 1896	

* State records incomplete. Names, dates abstracted from History of Macoupin County Illinois, ed. Charles A. Walker (Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1911), I, 130.

1. State records show Cloud commissioned November 21, 1857 and November 19, 1861.
2. State records show Peebles commissioned November 7, 1865.
3. State records show Olmstead commissioned December 2, 1869.

Sheriffs
(County collectors to
1839 and 1844 to 1871)

John Harris,
 April 15, 1829,
 November 19, 1830,
 August 28, 1832
Jefferson Weatherford,
 August 14, 1834,
 September 6, 1836
Beatty T. Burke,
 August 21, 1838,
 August 25, 1840,
 August 13, 1842,
 August 23, 1844,
 August 24, 1846,
 August 21, 1848
Thomas P. Ross,
 November 20, 1850
William M. Snow,
 September 6, 1851 (vice Ross,
 deceased)
Beatty T. Burke,
 September 7, 1852
J. S. Plain,
 November 11, 1854
Milton McClure,
 November 12, 1856
Jacob S. Plain,
 November 9, 1858
Merida A. Wells,
 November 10, 1860
Henry Tappman,
 November 28, 1862
Merida A. Wells,
 November 29, 1864
Joseph B. Liston,
 November 9, 1866
Seymour M. Wilcox,
 November 24, 1868
William H. Fishback,
 November 29, 1870

James F. Pennington,
 November 23, 1872,
 November 16, 1874
Isaac Heaton,
 November 27, 1876
John F. Sunderland,
 December 2, 1878,
 December 1, 1880
Abraham C. Hulse,
 December 1, 1882
Laurence C. Murphy,
 December 6, 1886
Henry D. O'Neil,
 November 26, 1890
Peyton C. Davenport,
 November 28, 1894
William J. H. Fahrenkrog,
 November 26, 1898
Edward H. Dickerson,
 November 15, 1902
Robert L. Jones,
 November 21, 1906
Elmo Etter,
 November 26, 1910
Henry W. Kermocler,
 November 13, 1914
William E. Morris,
 November 27, 1918
John H. Russell,
 December 6, 1922
E. M. Stubblefield,
 November 29, 1926
Frank W. Fries,
 November 28, 1930
Alva S. Henry,
 November 28, 1934

Coroners

David Cooper, Sr.,
 April 15, 1829,
 September 6, 1830
 Robert Wallace,
 August 28, 1832,
 August 14, 1834,
 August 9, 1836
 Whitfield Contre,
 August 23, 1838
 Wm. S. Raymond,
 September 20, 1839 (elected),
 August 7, 1840
 William F. Dugger,
 August 5, 1842
 Josiah Borough,
 August 19, 1844
 William F. Dugger,
 August 27, 1846
 John Graham,
 April 26, 1847,
 August 23, 1848,
 November 20, 1850
 Josiah Borough,
 November 17, 1852
 Wm. B. Brink,
 November 12, 1856 (resigned
 July 15, 1858)
 Wm. M. McDaniel,
 November 18, 1858
 Joshura D. Kerr,
 November 13, 1860,
 December 9, 1862
 William Wright,
 November 29, 1864
 John Cromwell,
 November 9, 1866
 M. R. Judd,
 November 23, 1868
 Charles Herb,
 November 8, 1870
 Peter Shaffer,
 December 2, 1871

David Deeds,
 December 4, 1872
 Peter Heinz,
 November 16, 1874
 Andrew Rothgeber,
 November 27, 1876
 Daniel W. Bogby,
 July 29, 1878 (appointed
 vice Rothgeber)
 James S. Duncan,
 December 2, 1878,
 December 1, 1880
 Frank B. Simpson,
 December 2, 1882,
 December 1, 1884
 Robert A. Hoxsey,
 December 3, 1888
 J. W. Owings,
 November 25, 1892
 William H. Hart,
 December 7, 1896
 Charles C. Robinson,
 November 30, 1900
 Henry Winter,
 November 29, 1904
 Truman L. Crowder,
 October 16, 1908 (vice Winter,
 deceased)
 Dorris Karnes,
 November 19, 1908,
 November 26, 1912
 Frank Sawyer,
 November 27, 1916
 W. W. Jacoby,
 December 3, 1920,
 November 20, 1924
 James H. Riffey,
 December 8, 1928
 Dr. James A. McBrien,
 November 29, 1932,
 November 3, 1936

State's Attorneys

(Appointed by the Governor to 1835; elected by
General Assembly 1835 to 1849; 1849 to 1872,
elected by circuit district electorate)

L. Thompson Corn,
November 23, 1872,
November 27, 1876
Alexander H. Bell,
November 15, 1880
Frank W. Burton,
November 13, 1884,
December 3, 1888
E. C. Knotts,
November 28, 1892
John B. Vaughn,
December 7, 1896
James M. Mahoney,
November 30, 1900

A. Stuart Cuthbertson,
November 29, 1904
James H. Murphy,
November 19, 1908,
November 26, 1912
Victor Hemphill,
December 1, 1916
Leslie M. Harlan,
November 22, 1920,
November 20, 1924
Victor Hemphill,
November 27, 1928
Michael F. Seyfrit,
November 23, 1932,
December 4, 1936

Treasurers

(Treasurer and assessor to 1839 and 1844
to 1871; county collector 1871 to date)

No state records 1829-39¹
James McLaning,²
August 5, 1839 (elected),
August 7, 1843 "
Thomas P. Ross,
August 2, 1847 (elected),
November 6, 1849 "
L. J. Palmer,
November 4, 1851 (elected)
Thomas Hart,
November 7, 1854
Dempsey Sawyer,
December 5, 1857

William B. Fondy,
November 2, 1858
November 14, 1859
Dempsey Sawyer,
November 5, 1861,
November 9, 1863
F. A. Stuart,
November 7, 1865,
November 5, 1867
Randolph J. Haley,
December 2, 1869
John W. Ayers,
December 8, 1871
John W. Wills,
November 19, 1873

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1. County records show William G. Coop appointed April 18, 1829, County Commissioners' Court Record, 1829-40, 1 v. not labeled, p. 3; reappointed at March term, 1830, *ibid.*, p. 20; Henry H. Harason appointed March term, 1831, *ibid.*, p. 46; Travis Moore appointed March term, 1832, *ibid.*, p. 66; Asher B. Beauchamp appointed March term, 1832, in place of Travis Moore, resigned, *ibid.*, p. 71; Travis Moore appointed March term, 1833, *ibid.*, p. 96; John Lewis appointed March term, 1834, and reappointed each year during March term to, and including 1837, *ibid.*, p. 121, 155, 193, 239, and also shown serving in June term, 1838, *ibid.*, p. 377.
 2. James McFarming recorded as elected August 5, 1839, *ibid.*, p. 379.

Treasurers (cont.)

Lucius R. Corbin,
November 3, 1875
Zachariah Harris,
December 1, 1877,
December 1, 1879
George Seigel,
December 1, 1882
Peter Heinz,
December 6, 1886
Abraham Frey,
November 26, 1890
Thomas Z. Gleason,
November 28, 1894
Thomas P. Hughes,
November 26, 1898
Emmott T. Rice,
November 24, 1902

Elmo Etter,
November 21, 1906
Stephen T. Carmody,
November 26, 1910
Elmer E. Day,
November 30, 1914
W. F. Baird,
November 27, 1918
David C. Doffenbaugh,
November 7, 1922,
November 20, 1924
Fred Cooper,
November 30, 1926
Adolph H. Behrens,
November 28, 1930
Elmer W. Weidler,
December 6, 1934

Superintendents of Schools
(School commissioners to 1865)

No state records 1829-41¹

Daniel Andersen,
August 2, 1841,
August 7, 1843,
August 4, 1845
George W. Wallace,
August 2, 1847
William Weer, Jr.,
November 6, 1849
George B. Hicks,
November 4, 1851
Lewis Judd,
December 5, 1857
Horace Given,
November 14, 1859

Charles E. Foote,
December 31, 1861,
November 9, 1863,
November 30, 1865
F. H. Chapman,
December 2, 1869
John J. Kanyon,
November 19, 1873
F. W. Crouch,
December 1, 1877
Geo. W. Grubb,
July 14, 1881 (appointed vico
Crouch, resigned),
December 1, 1882

-
1. Joseph Borough appointed September term 1831. County Commissioners' Court Record, 1829-40, 1 v. not labeled, p. 51. William Miller appointed December term 1833, in place of Joseph Borough, who refused to act, *ibid.*, p. 117, serving continuously until June term 1839 when he resigned, and Daniel Anderson was appointed in his place, *ibid.*, p. 378. Anderson served continuously until the election of his successor who was commissioned August 2, 1847.

Superintendents of Schools (cont.)

Geo. W. Bowersox, June 21, 1883 (vice Grubb, deceased), November 17, 1884	Robert C. Moore, November 21, 1906, November 26, 1910
George Harrington, December 6, 1886	George W. Solomon, November 30, 1914, November 27, 1918, November 27, 1922
Thomas E. Moore, November 26, 1890	L. E. Wilhite, November 30, 1926, September 5, 1931
James E. McClure, November 27, 1894	Karl H. Kerstein, November 24, 1934
Manning M. Kessinger, November 29, 1898, November 15, 1902	

Surveyors

(Beginning September 1936, surveyor appointed by county board of supervisors)

Joseph Burrough [Borough], January 23, 1829	E. C. Winchester, December 2, 1869, November 7, 1871, March 27, 1872
E. Good, January 9, 1830, February 15, 1831	Jacob R. Nuhleman, November 13, 1875
Benjamin Stephenson, July 2, 1834, February 4, 1835, August 12, 1835	E. C. Winchester, December 1, 1879
Isaac Whitaker, August 22, 1838, August 17, 1839, September 13, 1843, August 7, 1847, November 27, 1849	Thomas Bacon, November 17, 1884, December 3, 1888
George H. Holliday, November 13, 1851	Hugh M. Minton, November 8, 1892, November 28, 1894, November 3, 1896, November 6, 1900
Fletcher H. Chapman, November 22, 1853, November 27, 1857	Samuel T. Morris, November 8, 1904
Thomas S. McKee, November 14, 1859	G. E. McKean, November 3, 1908
A. W. Edwards, November 19, 1861	W. D. P. Warren, November 8, 1910, November 5, 1912
George W. Farrar, November 16, 1863	William Sims, November 7, 1916
Thornton G. Capps, November 17, 1865	A. P. Andrews, November 2, 1920
S. F. Spaulding, November 9, 1866 (vice Capps, resigned)	Fred Morse, November 4, 1924, November 6, 1928, November 8, 1932
James H. Woodhull, December 12, 1867	

3. HOUSING, CARE, AND ACCESSIBILITY OF THE RECORDS

The county commissioners' court of Macoupin County, in a meeting at the house of Ezekiel Good in Carlinville, on September 7, 1829, ordered the erection of the first courthouse, a two-story log structure,¹ on a site previously selected as the public square.² At a cost of \$155.25,³ the building was completed for occupancy June 7, 1830, when court was held in it for the first time.⁴

By 1835 the fact became apparent that this courthouse did not meet the demands of the county's growing business. Therefore, on March 6, of that year,⁵ a loan of not more than \$7,000 at eight percent was ordered made to finance in part the erection of a new courthouse. Failing to secure the loan at this rate of interest, the commissioners' court, on March 8, 1836,⁶ raised the rate to ten percent. A short time later, on September 20, J. R. Lewis, James C. Anderson, and Thomas Carr were appointed to let out contracts for the new courthouse. A plan drawn by J. R. Lewis was accepted. This plan called for a brick building 50 feet square, two stories high, to be surmounted by a cupola supported by four pillars. The lower floor was divided into a courtroom and lobby; space on the upper floor was divided between a long passageway 10 feet wide, on the east side, and three large equal sized rooms on the west. The building was to be completed by February 1, 1838, and payment was to be made in county orders at the following rate: \$2,000 on March 1, 1838; \$3,000 on March 1, 1839; \$4,000 on March 1, 1840; \$4,000 on March 1, 1841; and not to exceed \$2,000 on March 1, 1842.⁷

These arrangements made on December 5, 1837,⁸ the sheriff was ordered to sell the old courthouse at public auction on the first Saturday in June, following. The new courthouse, however, was not completed and turned over to the county until March 4, 1840; upon acceptance, the court deducted \$550 of the payment to be made as a forfeiture by the builders for not completing their contract within the time agreed upon.⁹ This courthouse served the county for nearly thirty years.

1. County Commissioners' Court Record, 1829-40, 1 v. not lettered, p. 12.

2. See Historical Sketch, p. 8.

3. Ibid., p. 9.

4. County Commissioners' Court Record, 1829-40, p. 24.

5. Ibid., p. 160, 161.

6. Ibid., p. 201.

7. Ibid., p. 225.

8. Ibid., p. 263.

9. Ibid., p. 408.

Early in the year 1867, the county launched an ambitious plan for a magnificent new courthouse. At the March term of that year, the county authorities appointed a committee consisting of A. McKim Dubois, George H. Holliday, county judge T. L. Loomis, and justice of the peace Isham J. Peebles, to let out contracts for the construction of the proposed building.¹ A tax levy of fifteen cents on each \$100 was ordered, as well as a bond issue of \$50,000.²

In September of that year an application was filed with Congress to secure passage of a bill to allow Macoupin County to import duty free 10,000 feet of glass, 50,000 feet of Lancaster tile, 8 caps for columns and 8 caps for pilasters, and 20 tons of Welsh slate.³

At the December term, 1867, the building committee reported progress in construction. They had issued \$83,000 in county orders and awarded new contracts.⁴ By January, 1869, the work had so far progressed that the amount expended reached the sum of \$411,678.02, including \$106,611.85 for land and interest on the bonds. The committee also had awarded contracts amounting to \$125,115 for an iron roof and dome.⁵ By December of 1869 the courthouse was almost completed, and records were ordered to be moved in by the first Monday in January, 1870.⁶ Meanwhile the old courthouse had been sold on April 12, 1869.⁷ Work on the new courthouse continued through May, 1871, despite the fact that it was already occupied. On May 1, the county board ordered one lot of marble tile, one lot of slate, and three iron safes.⁸ The exact day when the courthouse was completed is not known.

However, the problem of financing the construction of the building engaged county authorities for several years afterward. In July, 1877, a committee appointed at the May session reported to the board of supervisors of Macoupin County and recommended a proposition for the adjustment and compromise of the courthouse debt. This proposition stipulated that there be issued \$1,036,000 of bonds dated January 1, 1878, bearing six percent

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1. County Commissioners' Order Book, v. C, p. 126.
 2. Ibid., v. C, p. 285.
 3. Ibid., v. C, p. 330.
 4. Ibid., v. C, p. 360.
 5. Ibid., v. C, p. 508.
 6. Ibid., v. D, p. 34.
 7. Ibid., v. C, p. 591.
 8. Ibid., v. D, p. 199.

interest, and maturing in twenty years, the county reserving the right to retire one twentieth annually; all subject to approval by the voters at a special election.¹ The indebtedness of Macoupin County, as of July, 1877, with accumulated interest, was stated to amount to about \$3,000,000.² At the time of the principal refunding issue in 1878, the courthouse debt was estimated to be \$1,380,500.³ In 1898, the original 1878 issue having matured and there being a debt of \$720,000 remaining, the board of supervisors ordered four and one-half percent bonds issued to refund the unpaid balance. The last of this issue was paid on July 1, 1910, and the cancelled bonds publicly burned on the twenty-first at a public celebration.⁴

Mónumental in size, the Macoupin County courthouse is universally conceded to be the largest and most beautiful in the United States. For miles, the magnificent dome can be seen looming above the city of Carlinville, with the same imposing effect as that of the Capitol dome in Washington. The immensity of the building is best appreciated by an approach from a distance. It is 80 by 149 feet in width and length and 69 feet from the ground to the cornice line, above which rises the massive dome another 100 feet. There are appropriate entrances on all four sides, although the north side, identical with that of the south, is the official entrance. The south entrance, however, owing to the effect of greater height because the terrain slopes away before it, is the more impressive. There are two porticos, at the north and south ends of the building, each supported by four colossal Corinthian columns 40 feet in height. These columns are 4 feet in diameter at the base and taper to 3 1/2 feet at the top. Each column is composed of seven and one-half blocks of solid dressed stone. The steps of the east and west entrances rise parallel to the building itself, ascending from the north and south to a terrace before the entrance proper. A balustrade of hewn stone flanks each stairway. All of the massive doors are solid iron, each weighing over a ton, adding materially to the fireproof qualities of the building as well as to its impressiveness. All of the ornamentation on the doors and walls is of iron as well as the inside stairs and railings. Walls and ceilings are of plaster, and all floors are laid with stone tile about 15 inches square in a pattern of white alternating with black. The space content of this magnificent structure is 822,480 cubic feet.

The first floor is divided by a long corridor running north and south. Formerly, there was an east and west corridor but this has been blocked off into offices, one for the superintendent of highways and

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1. County Commissioners' Order Book, v. E, p. 381.
 2. Ibid., v. E, p. 367.
 3. History of Macoupin County, Illinois, ed. Charles A. Walker (Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1911), I, 161. Election upon the proposition to issue bonds was held January 5, 1878. Supervisors' Records, v. E, p. 565.
 4. History of Macoupin County, Illinois, I, 161.

another intended originally for the state's attorney but never used by him. The offices on this floor are those of the circuit clerk and recorder, county and probate clerk, sheriff, treasurer, superintendent of highways, superintendent of schools, and county judge. In the north vestibule two wide, iron stairways lead to the large circuit court room on the second floor. Another stairway, located between the sheriff's and the treasurer's offices, leads to the south rooms of the second floor. This floor contains, beside the circuit court room, the office of the probation officer, a grand jury room, a witness room, a petit jury room, and the circuit judges' chambers. In the basement, only the old age assistance office has permanent quarters. The remainder of the space is divided up among a number of rooms with temporary occupants, the large and small vaults used as common depositories, three storage rooms, located in the west part of the basement, the northernmost one of which is used to store temporarily the election ballots and returns, ballot boxes, canvasses of votes, and poll books; also in the basement are found the janitor's room, boiler room, and rest rooms. (For detailed floor plans of courthouse, see pages 59, 60, and 61.

Lighting and ventilation throughout the entire building are unusually good, with one or two minor exceptions. The small vault in the basement, having no windows, is insufficiently lighted by one drop cord lamp. This vault is damp, dusty, and crowded. The large vault in the basement is also slightly damp. All other depositories, however, are uniformly excellent. There is ample space available for expansion in all depositories, with the exception of the small vault, already mentioned. Accommodations for consultants of the records are adequate to meet all demands.

Other depositories of records are the county home, the state's attorney's office in the Sonnemann Building, the surveyor's office in the Burgdorff Building, and the coroner's office in the Fritz Building. The county home is one hundred percent fireproof, and has been occupied since 1914. The Sonnemann Building, built between 1840 and 1845, is fifty percent fireproof. The state's attorney's office has a linoleum-covered floor, while walls and ceilings are of plaster. The Burgdorff Building, erected about 1875, is fifty percent fireproof. The county surveyor's office has wood floors; walls and ceilings are of plaster. The Fritz Building, constructed about 1900, is seventy-five percent fireproof. The coroner's office has wood floors; the walls and ceilings are of plaster.

The allocation of county records, by offices, is as follows: county board, in the county clerk's north, south, east, and west rooms, and in the large and small vaults in the basement; county clerk, in his north, south, east, and west rooms; recorder, in the circuit clerk's north and south

rooms, and the large vault in the basement; county court, in the county clerk's north, south, and east rooms, in the large and small vaults in the basement, and in the county judge's office; probate court, in the county clerk's north room, county judge's office, and in the large and small vaults in the basement; circuit court, in the circuit clerk's north and south rooms and in the large and small vaults in the basement; sheriff, in his west room and in the small vault in the basement; coronor, in his office, the circuit clerk's south room, and the large and small vaults in the basement; state's attorney, in his office; supervisor of assessments, in the treasurer's office; board of review, in the county clerk's north and south rooms; county collector, in the treasurer's office and in the large and small vaults in the basement; county treasurer, in his office and in the large and small vaults in the basement; superintendent of schools, in his office and in the large and small vaults in the basement; superintendent of highways, in his office; surveyor, in his office and in the circuit clerk's north room; county home, in the dining room of the county home; drainage commissioners, in the county clerk's north room and in the small vault in the basement; and the department of public welfare in the old age assistance office. (For detailed information on the individual depositories, with a description of facilities for the housing of records as well as percent of records stored therein, see charts on pages 56, 57, and 58.

The Macoupin County Courthouse, commodious, and quite modern despite its erection almost seventy years ago, is well adapted for the careful housing and maintenance of records. Provisions aiming at their best preservation have been scrupulously carried out. Binding and repair of record volumes are under direct supervision of the county board. Indexing and filing of records follow systems employed by other counties in Illinois.

CHART SHOWING HOUSING FACILITIES AND PERCENTAGES OF RECORDS

MACOUPIN COUNTY COURTHOUSE, East Main and First and South Streets, Carlinville

Depository	Floor Location	Dimensions	Shelving		Number of Containers	Percent of Records	
			Type	Feet		Own	Others
County Clerk's North Room	1st S.E.	16x24x25	Steel	160	873 f.b.	1	County Board 1; County Court 60; Board of Review 50; Drainage Papers 1 f.b.; Probate Court 90.
County Clerk's South Room	1st S.E.	16x21x25	Steel	160	280 f.b.	10	County Board 85; County Court 2; Board of Review 50.
County Clerk's East Room	1st S.E.	16x13x13	- - -	- -	170 f.b.	3	County Board 11; County Court 3½.
County Clerk's West Room	1st S.E.	16x13x12	Steel	4	4 f. b.	½	County Board ½.
County Judge's Office	1st N.W.	16x20x25	Wood	85	- - - -	- -	Probate Court 2.
Circuit Clerk's North Room	1st N.E.	16x22x25	Steel	486	580 f.b.	- -	Recorder 90; Circuit Court 4; Surveyor 17.
Circuit Clerk's South Room	1st N.E.	16x24x34	Steel	499	1179 f.b.	- -	Recorder ½; Circuit Court 65; Coroner 25.
Sheriff's Office (West Room)	1st S.W.	16x15x12	Steel	43	- - - -	33	

MACOUPIN COUNTY COURTHOUSE, East Main and First and South Streets, Carlinville

Depository	Floor Location	Dimensions	Shelving		Number of Containers	Percent of Records	
			Type	Feet		Own	Others
Treasurer's Office	1st, S.W.	16x25x25	Wood	53	32 f.b.	98	County Clerk $\frac{1}{2}$; Collector 43; Supervisor of Assessments 26 f.b.
Superintendent of Schools Office	1st, N.E.	16x26x25	Wood	150	219 f.b. 5 f.d.	97	
Superintendent of Highways Office	1st, W.	16x10x34	Steel	20	42 f.b.	100	
Probation Officer's Office	2nd, S.E.	14x13x18	Steel	56	3 f.d.		County Court $\frac{1}{2}$.
Department of Public Welfare (Old Age Assistance)	Bsmt. N.E.	13x21x24	Steel	170	16 f.b.	100	
Large Vault	Bsmt. E.	13x22x25	Wood	1250	- - - - -	- -	County Board 1; County Clerk 15; County Court 23; Recorder $9\frac{1}{2}$; Circuit Court 6; Coroner 25; Treasurer $\frac{1}{2}$; Collector 35; Superintendent of Sch. 2; Probate Court 1.
Small Vault	Bsmt. E.	13x10x37	Wood	395	- - - - -	- -	County Board $1\frac{1}{2}$; County Clerk 70; County Court 11; Circuit Court 25; Sheriff 67, Coroner 25; Treasurer $1\frac{1}{2}$; Collector 22; Supt. of Sch. 1; Drainage Records 1 v.; Pro. Ct. 7.

COUNTY HOME, R.F.D.3, Carlinville

Depository	Floor Location	Dimensions	Shelving		Number of Containers	Percent of Records	
			Type	Feet		Own	Others
Superintendent's Office	Dining Room 1st.	10x15x18	- - -	- - -	- - - - -	100	

SONNEMAN BUILDING, East Main Street, Carlinville

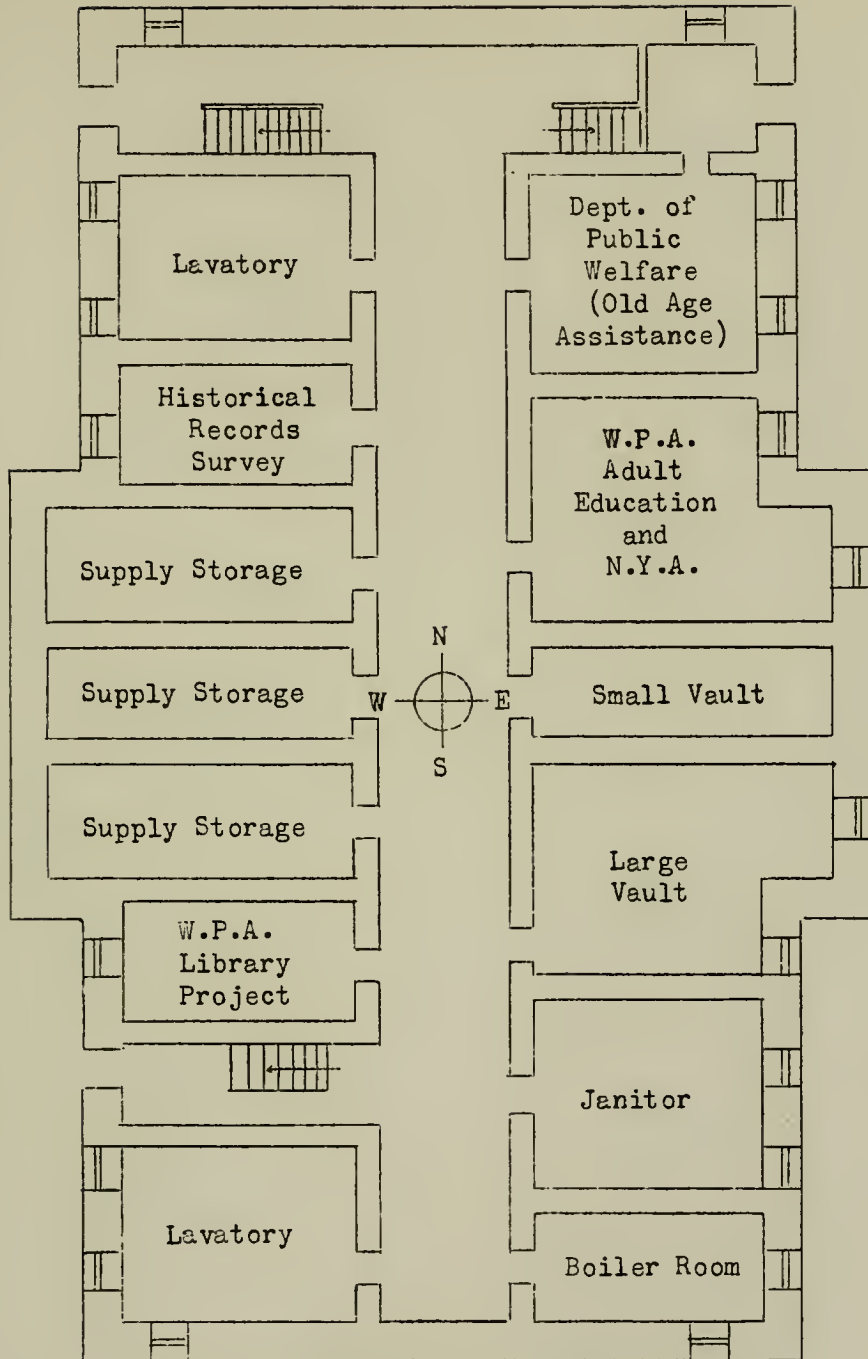
Depository	Floor Location	Dimensions	Shelving		Number of Containers	Percent of Records	
			Type	Feet		Own	Others
State's Atty.'s Pvt. Office	2nd.	12x18x20	Wood	54	2 f.b. 5 f.d.	100	

BURGDORFF BUILDING, 239½ East Side of Square, Carlinville

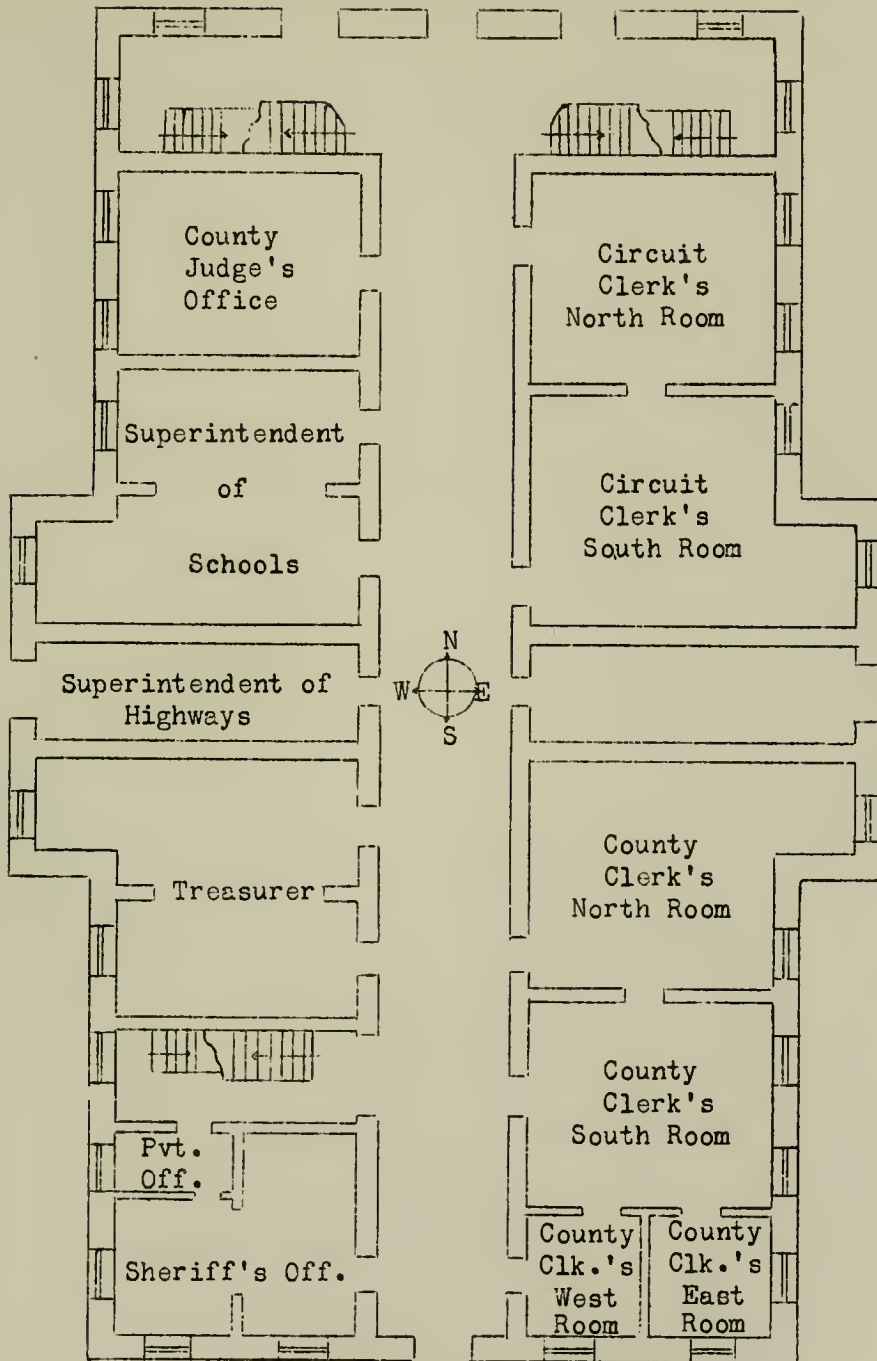
Depository	Floor Location	Dimensions	Shelving		Number of Containers	Percent of Records	
			Type	Feet		Own	Others
Surveyor's Office	2nd.	12x15x15	- - -	- - -	- - - - -	83	

FRITZ BUILDING, Main Street, Staunton

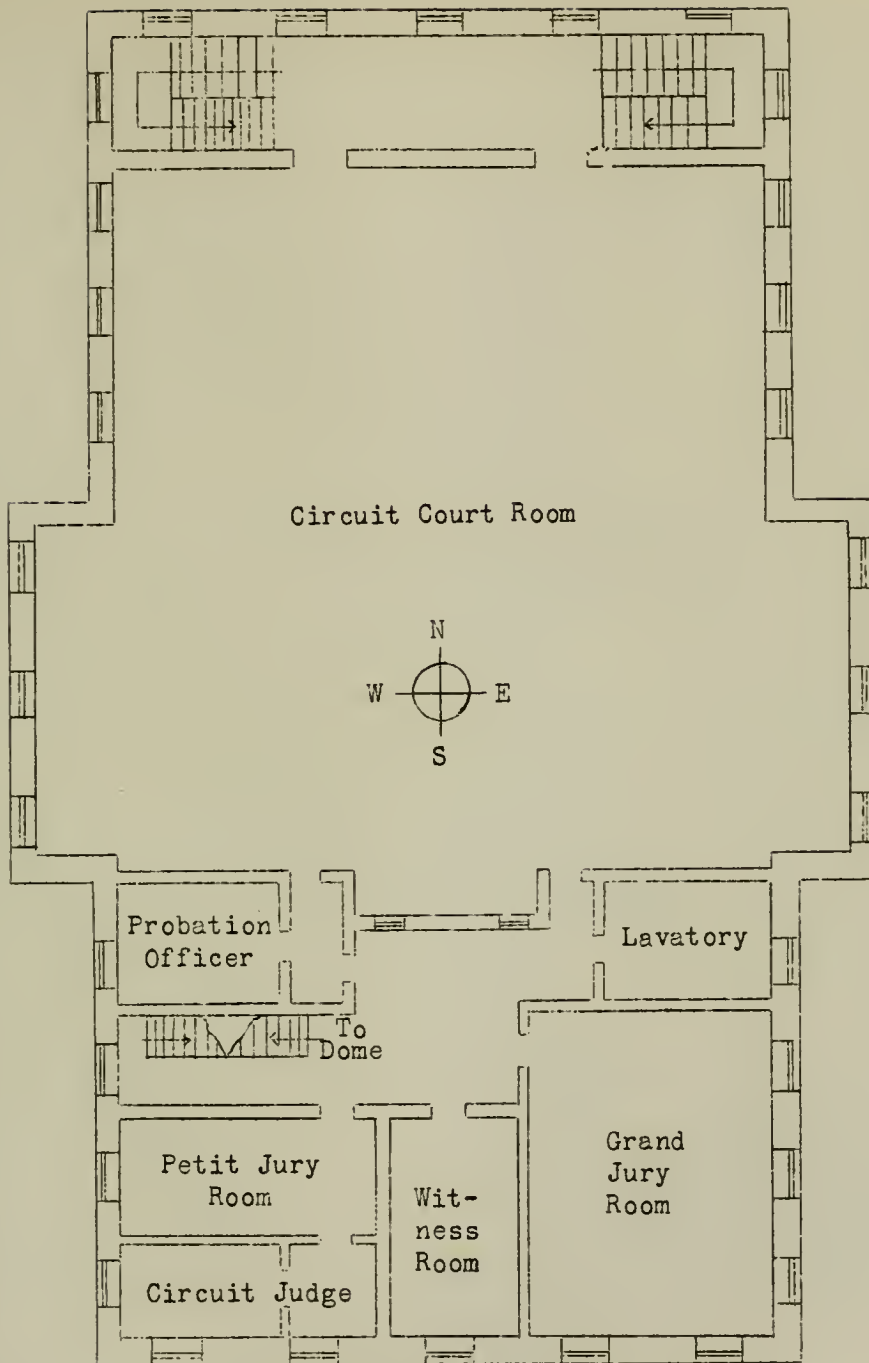
Depository	Floor Location	Dimensions	Shelving		Number of Containers	Percent of Records	
			Type	Feet		Own	Others
Coroner's Office	2nd.	9x10x14	- - -	- - -	2 f.d.	25	



MACOUPIN COUNTY COURTHOUSE
BASEMENT



MACOUPIN COUNTY COURTHOUSE
FIRST FLOOR



MACOUPIN COUNTY COURTHOUSE
SECOND FLOOR

4. ABBREVIATIONS, SYMBOLS, AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

alph.....	alphabetical(ly)
app.....	appendix
arr.....	arranged (arrangement)
Art.....	Article
assr.....	assessor
atty.....	attorney
aud.....	auditor
bd.....	board
bdl.....	bundle(s)
bldg.....	building
bsmt.....	basement
cf.....	confer (compare)
ch.....	chapter(s)
chron.....	chronological(ly)
cir.....	circuit
clk.....	clerk
co.....	county
coll.....	collector
cont.....	continued
cor.....	coroner
ct.....	court
dept.....	department
f.b.....	file box(es)
f.d.....	file drawer(s)
fl.....	floor
fm.....	form
ft.....	feet
hdgs.....	headings
hdw.....	handwritten
hwys.....	highways
ibid.....	ibidem (in the same place)
i.e.....	id est (that is)
Ill.....	Illinois Reports (Supreme Court)
Ill. App.....	Illinois Appellate Court (Reports)
Ill. S.A.....	Illinois Statutes Annotated
in.....	inch(es)
L.....	Laws (of Illinois)
mi.....	mile(s)
no.(s).....	number(s)
N.W.....	Northwestern Reporter
off.....	office
op. cit.....	opere citato (in the work cited)
p.....	page(s)
pr.....	printed
pro.....	probate
rec.....	recorder

Abbreviations, Symbols,
and Explanatory Notes

(First entry, p. 71)

R.L.	Revised Laws (of Illinois)
rm.	room
R.S.	Revised Statutes (of Illinois)
sch.	school(s)
sec.	section(s)
sep.	separate
Sess.	Session
sh.	sheriff
Sp.	Special
strm.	storeroom
supt.	superintendent
surv.	surveyor
treas.	treasurer
twp.(s)	township(s)
U.S.R.S.	United States Revised Statutes
U.S.S.	United States Statutes
v.	volume(s)
vet.	veterinarian
vlt.	vault
--	current

1. Despite inaccuracies in spelling and punctuation, titles of records are shown in the inventory proper exactly as on volumes and file boxes. The current or most recent title is used as the title of the entry.

2. Explanatory additions to inadequate titles and correctness of erroneous titles are enclosed in parentheses and have initial capitals.

3. In the absence of titles, supplied titles are capitalized and enclosed in parentheses.

4. In the title set-up, letters or numbers in parentheses indicate the exact labeling on volumes or file boxes. If the volumes or file boxes are unlabeled, no labeling is indicated.

5. Title line cross references are used to complete series for records kept separately for a period of time, and in other records for different periods of time, as in entry 4, "1875-1919 in Supervisors' Meetings (Files), entry 1." They are also used in all artificial entries - records which must be shown separately under their own proper office or section heading even though they are kept in files or records appearing elsewhere in the inventory, as in entry 3, "In Miscellaneous Files, entry 95A1." In both instances, the description of the master entry shows the title and entry number of the record from which the cross reference is made, as in entry 1, "Also contains Pauper Accounts (Claims), 1875-1919, entry 4." Dates shown in the description of the master entry are only for the part or parts of the record contained therein, and are shown only when they vary from those of the master entry.

6. Separate third paragraph cross references from entry to entry, and "see also" references under subject headings, are used to show prior, subsequent, or related records which are not part of the same series.

7. Where no explanation of the beginning or for the discontinuance of a record is given, and where no cross reference appears, the information explaining such beginning or discontinuance could not be ascertained.

8. Unless the index is self-contained, an entry for the index immediately follows its record entry. Cross references are given for exceptions to this rule.

9. Records may be assumed to be in good condition unless otherwise indicated.

10. On maps and plat records, the names of author, engraver, and publisher, and information on scale have been omitted only when these data were not ascertainable.

11. Unless otherwise specified, all records are located in the county courthouse.

I. COUNTY BOARD

In Illinois, the county board is that body which exercises the corporate or politic power of the county.¹ In Macoupin County since 1829² three bodies have successively acted as a county board: the county commissioners' court, the county court, and the board of supervisors.

The Constitution of 1818 provided that there should be elected in each county, for the purpose of transacting all county business, three commissioners whose term of service, powers, and duties should be regulated and defined by law.³ The first General Assembly denominated the commissioners a court of record, styled the county commissioners' court.⁴ Four annual sessions were required to be held for six days each, unless the business should be completed sooner; additionally, any one of the commissioners had power, upon giving five days notice to the remaining commissioners and the clerk of the court, to call a special court which had the same authority as at a regular session.⁵ The first commissioners were elected for an irregular term;⁶ subsequently, it was provided that they should be elected at each biennial general election;⁷ and in 1837, the term was lengthened to three years and staggered, with one now commissioner elected annually.⁸ Thereafter, the commissioner who was longest in office was to be recognized as the presiding officer of the court.⁹ Compensation, originally set at the sum of \$2.50 for each day's attendance in holding court,¹⁰ later was reduced to \$1.50.¹¹ In 1821 provision was

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1. R.L.1827, p. 107; R.S.1845, p. 130; R.S.1874, p. 306.
 2. Macoupin County was created in 1829. R.L.1829, p. 26.
 3. Constitution of 1818, Schedule, sec. 4.
 4. L.1819, p. 175.
 5. Ibid., p. 175,176.
 6. Ibid., p. 100. The commissioners were to continue in office from the election held on the fourth Monday in April, 1819, until the first Wednesday in August, 1820, and until their successors were elected and qualified. Not until 1821 was provision made for the election of such successors (L.1821, p. 80). In Macoupin County, the first commissioners held office from April 13, 1829 to August 2, 1830, the next occurrence of a regular biennial election.
 7. L.1821, p. 89.
 8. R.L.1837, p. 103,104. In 1838, to initiate the new procedure, three commissioners were elected; by lot, they held office respectively for one, two, and three years.
 9. Ibid., p. 104.
 10. L.1819, p. 176.
 11. R.L.1827, p. 205.

made for the removal of commissioners for malfeasance or nonfeasance of duties, with proceedings as in criminal cases;¹ when the first criminal code was enacted in 1827, the penalty was modified to a fine of not more than \$200, with removal from office only upon recommendation of the jury.² Vacancies resulting from any cause were filled by special election upon order of the clerk of the court to the district judges of election.³

In 1848 when the State of Illinois adopted a new constitution, the county commissioners' court was discontinued. In its place, the constitution provided for an administrative body to be composed of an elected officer, the county judge, and such number of justices of the peace as should be required by law.⁴ In the following legislative session, the General Assembly provided for the election of two justices of the peace to sit with the county judge to transact county business.⁵ Their term of office, like that of the county judge, was set at four years.⁶ This body, styled the county court, was required to hold four sessions annually and when so sitting, had all power, jurisdiction, and authority formerly conferred upon the county commissioners' court.⁷ The compensation of the county judge was originally set at \$2.50 for every day of holding court.⁸ In 1855 the amount was increased to \$3.00.⁹

The new constitution also directed the General Assembly to provide, by general law, for a township organization under which any county might organize whenever a majority of the voters in the county should so determine.¹⁰ By provision of the subsequent enabling acts,¹¹ a board of supervisors, whose members were to be elected one in each township annually,¹² was created to transact all county business in counties adopting township organization.¹³ The board of supervisors was to meet for

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1. L.1821, p. 20-22. Conviction further carried disqualification from holding office for one year.
 2. R.L.1827, p. 145.
 3. R.L.1837, p. 104. No election was required to be held if the term of the commissioner vacating office would have expired within six months from the date of vacancy.
 4. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 16,17,19.
 5. L.1849, p. 65,66.
 6. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 17; L.1849, p. 62,65,66.
 7. L.1849, p. 65.
 8. Ibid., p. 63.
 9. L.1855, p. 181.
 10. Constitution of 1848, Art. VII, sec. 6.
 11. L.1849, p. 190-224; L.1851, p. 35-78. The later law repealed and was a complete substitute for the earlier, but so far as their effect on the sphere of county government is concerned, there was almost no difference between the two.
 12. L.1849, p. 192; L.1851, p. 38.
 13. L.1849, p. 202-4; L.1851, p. 50-52.

one regular session a year with the provision that special meetings might be held when convenient.¹ The board members were compensated at the rate of \$1.50 a day,² and a fine was provided in the sum of \$250.00, for refusal to perform, or neglect of, duties.³

Throughout the second constitutional period, Macoupin County was governed by a county court, not electing township organization until 1870. By that time Illinois had adopted a new constitution which, while continuing the provision for township organization in counties so electing,⁴ had provided for a different form of county board to supplant the county court as an administrative body. This board was to consist of three officers, styled county commissioners, and by subsequent legislation, was given all powers, jurisdiction, and authority formerly vested in the county court when acting in its administrative capacity.⁵ As Macoupin retained township organization from its adoption in 1870 to the present, the county has never been affected by these laws.

Since 1874, population has been recognized as a factor in local representation on the board of supervisors. In that year, each town or city, in addition to its regular supervisor, became entitled to one assistant supervisor if it had four thousand or more inhabitants, two if sixty-five hundred, and one more for every additional twenty-five hundred.⁶ The assistant supervisors, whose terms run concurrently with those of the regular supervisors,⁷ have no power or duties as town officers, but are members of the county board and enjoy the same powers and rights as other members.⁸ The population requirements in this respect have since changed,

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1. L.1849, p. 202; L.1851, p. 51. In 1861 it was provided that special meetings could be called upon request of one third of the members of the board (L.1861, p. 236). Since 1899 the board has been required to hold two regular meetings (L.1899, p. 363).
 2. L.1849, p. 203; L.1851, p. 52. In 1861 compensation was increased to \$2.00 a day (L.1861, p. 238).
 3. L.1849, p. 203, 204. This fine was reduced in 1851 to \$200 (L.1851, p. 52). Subsequent legislation reduced it still further and added the more frequent penalty for misfeasance, disqualification for office (R.S.1874, p. 1080).
 4. Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec, 5.
 5. Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec, 6; L.1873-74, p. 79, 80.
 6. R.S.1874, p. 1075.
 7. L.1933, p. 1115.
 8. R.S.1874, p. 1080; L.1925, p. 605; L.1929, p. 774; L.1931, p. 905, 907; L.1933, p. 1115.

But have not affected Macoupin County.¹ At present its board of supervisors has thirty-one members. The term of office of supervisors, lengthened in 1889 to two years,² was further extended in 1929 to four years.³ Compensation was increased from \$1.50 to \$5.00 a day in 1919,⁴ lowered to \$4.00 in 1933,⁵ and raised again to \$5.00 in 1937,⁶ with an allowance of five cents per mile for necessary travel.

The functions of the Illinois county board, in contrast to its legal status, have undergone little change since the beginning of statehood, the development being morely one of accretion and increasing complexity of duties within a well-defined and nearly static sphere of authority and jurisdiction. The law establishing the court of county commissioners conferred upon it jurisdiction in all matters concerning county revenue.⁷ Of this basic provision, nearly all other statutory powers of the court can be considered extensions; some, enunciated in the same law, already show such a legislative viewpoint. The court was given power to regulate and impose the county tax, and to grant such licenses as might also bring in a revenue; additionally, it was given authority over all public roads, canals, turnpike roads, and toll bridges.⁸ Other legislation by the first General Assembly gave the court power to buy and sell lots whereon to erect county buildings and to contract for their construction;⁹ later, in the case of the courthouse at least, the court was declared to have the care and custody of the property and the right to make certain disposition of it.¹⁰ Care of the indigent was also made a function of the court; it was required to make appropriations, to be levied and collected in the same manner as other county revenue, for their support. As an extension of this fiscal function, it was required to appoint an overseer of the poor in every township and establish a county poorhouse if necessary.¹¹ Fiscal control over school lands was exercised at first solely through the court's power of appointment of the trustees of school

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1. In 1931 a different set of population requirements was applied in counties of one hundred thousand or more inhabitants (L.1931, p. 908). Two years later the differentiating figure was reduced to ninety thousand (L.1933, p. 1116). Macoupin County with its population of 48,703, according to the 1930 U.S. Census, was not affected at either time. Population Bulletin Illinois (Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930), p. 26.
 2. L.1889, p. 109; L.1917, p. 793; L.1925, p. 605.
 3. L.1929, p. 774,775; L.1931, p. 905.
 4. L.1849, p. 203; L.1857, p. 186; L.1871-72, p. 444; L.1919, p. 569.
 5. L.1933, p. 615.
 6. L.1937, p. 601.
 7. L.1819, p. 175.
 8. Ibid.
 9. Ibid., p. 237,238.
 10. L.1843, p. 128.
 11. L.1819, p. 127; L.1839, p. 138,139.

lands;¹ after the creation of the office of county school commissioner,² firmer control was effected through the medium of reports which the commissioner was required to submit to the court.³ By the terms of another early provision, a significant precursor of many similar ones to be found in more recent years, the court also had authority to examine the full accounts of the commissioner.⁴ Other aspects of government which, if farther removed from the fiscal core, come early into this jurisdictional sphere, are elections and juries. With regard to the former, the court was authorized to establish election precincts,⁵ appoint judges of election,⁶ and allow compensation to election officials for services and stationery.⁷ Its duty with regard to juries was relatively simple; it was required to select two panels each of petit and grand jurors. The former were required to be enrolled on the list of taxable inhabitants; the latter, only to be freeholders or householders.⁸

The substitution of the county court for the county commissioners' court produced no important changes in the sphere of government; neither the second constitution nor the enabling legislation made any original pronouncements with regard to the powers or duties of the former.⁹

The revised law on township organization, in the main, only made more inclusive and definite the powers of the board.¹⁰ The board was given authority to purchase and hold any land within the county for the use of its inhabitants; it was also given authority to make such contracts, and to purchase and hold such personal property as might be necessary to the exercise of its powers; moreover, it could make such orders for the disposition, regulation, or use of the corporate property as might seem to be to the interest of the inhabitants.¹¹ Explicit also, was the authority to audit all claims against the county, and the accounts of such officers as were not otherwise provided for by law.¹² The board was also given power to appropriate funds for the construction of roads and bridges in any part of the county whenever a majority of the whole board might deem it proper and expedient.¹³

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1. R.L.1827, p. 366.
 2. R.L.1829, p. 150.
 3. L.1831, p. 175; R.S.1845, p. 500, 501.
 4. L.1831, p. 175.
 5. L.1821, p. 74. There was in this law and in many of those following, a limit to the number of precincts which could be established. See L.1825, p. 168; R.L.1827, p. 255; R.L.1829, p. 54; L.1835, p. 141. Prior to 1821, each township was declared by statute to constitute an election district (L.1819, p. 90).
 6. L.1819, p. 90.
 7. Ibid., p. 99.
 8. Ibid., p. 255; L.1823, p. 182.
 9. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 19; L.1849, p. 65.
 10. The Act of February 17, 1851, previously cited (L.1851, p. 35-78).
 11. Ibid., p. 50.
 12. Ibid., p. 51.
 13. Ibid.

From the enabling legislation of the present constitutional period is drawn the following brief statement of the principal functions of the county board:

1. The purchase, sale, and custody of the real and personal property of the county.
2. The examination and settlement of accounts against the county.
3. The issuance of orders on the county treasury in pursuance of its fiscal administration.
4. The examination of accounts concerning the receipts and expenditures of county officers.¹
5. The supervision of elections,² the selection of juries;³ the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges;⁴ the care of the indigent, infirm, and disabled.⁵
6. The appropriation of funds necessary to the effecting of its functions;⁶ the raising of such sums through taxation; and in general, the management of county funds and county business.⁷

At all times the county board has had a clerk who has served it in a ministerial capacity. The law creating the county commissioners' court provided that it should have such an officer, and gave it the power to appoint him.⁸ This appointive power was rescinded in 1837 by an act which made the office elective.⁹

When the county court supplanted the county commissioners' court, the office of clerk of the latter body ceased to exist. A new office was created by statute, that of clerk of the county court.¹⁰ When the court sat for the transaction of county business, its clerk was in effect a clerk of a county board; legal recognition of this distinction was given in the provision that the clerk should keep his records of the court's administrative actions separate from those of its judicial actions. For this purpose two sets of books were to be kept.¹¹

In 1870 the new constitution established the office of county clerk;¹² subsequently, the General Assembly provided that the county clerk should

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1. R.S.1874, p. 306,307.
 2. Ibid., p. 456,468.
 3. Ibid., p. 630.
 4. Ibid., p. 310.
 5. Ibid., p. 757,758.
 6. Ibid., p. 307.
 7. Ibid., p. 306,307.
 8. L.1819, p. 175.
 9. R.L.1837, p. 49.
 10. L.1849, p. 63.
 11. Ibid., p. 66.
 12. Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 8.

act as clerk of the county board¹ as well as clerk of the county court.² From that time to the present, the county board has been served in a ministerial capacity by this officer.

The major record kept by the clerk for the county board is the minutes of its proceedings. This heterogeneous record includes orders to issue warrants on the county treasury; the board's consideration of the action on reports of committees of its members on roads and bridges, indigent and infirm relief, schools, taxation, etc.; and its orders in regard to juries, licenses, and other matters within its jurisdiction.³

The clerk also keeps, separately, a register of orders issued on the county treasury and lists of jury venire; files and preserves all bills of accounts acted on by the board; and has custody of reports required to be made to the board by the county treasurer, various school bodies, and a number of county officers.⁴ An obligation to preserve a multiplicity of other records is clearly set forth in the general provision requiring the clerk to have the care and custody of all papers appertaining to, as well as filed in, his office.⁵

Proceedings of Board

1. SUPERVISORS' MEETINGS (Files), 1875--. 77 f.b. (21-28, 31-91, 8 not numbered). Prior records cannot be located.

Supervisors' papers including officers' and committees' reports, claims, resolutions, communications, petitions, jury lists, bills, financial statements, tax levies, county budgets, roll calls, and minutes of proceedings. Also contains Pauper Accounts (Claims), 1875-1919, entry 4, and Affidavit of Damages of Sheep Killed by Dogs, 1875-1924, 1927--, entry 7. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw., typed, and hdw. and typed on pr. fm. 5 x 4 x 9. 69 f.b., 1875-1934, co. clk.'s east rm., 1st fl.; 8 f.b., 1935--, co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

1. R.S.1874, p. 322.

2. Ibid., p. 260.

3. L.1819, p. 5,6,28,77,127,334,335,352; L.1823, p. 145,148; L.1826, p. 130,131; R.L.1829, p. 126,132-37,151-53; L.1831, p. 89,90; L.1835, p. 131,132,136; L.1839, p. 71,72; R.S.1845, p. 287,342, 403,437; L.1849, p. 66; L.1861, p. 234-37; R.S.1874, p. 323.

4. L.1819, p. 201,315; L.1825, p. 147; R.L.1827, p. 366; L.1845, p. 169; R.S.1845, p. 136; L.1861, p. 237; R.S.1874, p. 325.

5. R.S.1874, p. 322.

County Board - Disposition
of Accounts

(2-6)

2. SUPERVISORS' RECORD, 1829---. 17 v. (3 not lettered, B-O).
Missing: 1850-57. Title varies: County Commissioners' Order Book.

Record of proceedings of county commissioners' court, county court in its administrative capacity, and county board of supervisors, showing minutes of meetings, appointments of county officers, resolutions, birth and death reports, record of marks and brands to 1890, county orders approved, list of claims allowed including claims for mothers' pensions, bills allowed, consideration of drainage matters, and transaction of other county business. Also contains Record of Applications for Relief of Blind, 1905-15, entry 22; Jury Lists, 1829-1915, entry 32; Bond of Town Assessors, 1829-98, entry 86; and Appointments of Deputy Sheriffs, 1829-1917, entry 87. Arr. chron. 1829-39, 1875---, no index; 1840-74, indexed alph. by title of subject. Hdw. 190 - 584 p. 12 x 9 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 18 x 12 x 3. Co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

3. (APPOINTMENTS OF DEPUTY SHERIFFS, CLERKS AND COLLECTORS), 1881.
In Miscellaneous Files, entry 95A1.

Special appointments by county board of deputy sheriffs, office clerks, and tax collectors, showing name and title of appointee, amount of bond, and signatures of board members.

For other records of appointments of deputy sheriffs, see entries 2, 87.

Disposition of Accounts
(See also entries 291-306)

Bills and Claims

4. PAUPER ACCOUNTS (Claims), 1920---. 12 f.b. (304-312, 3 not numbered). 1875-1919 in Supervisors' Meetings (Files), entry 1.

Pauper claims showing name and address of pauper, date and amount of claim, name of approving officer, and dates of approval and filing. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 x 5 x 14. 9 f.b., 1920-30, co. clk.'s east rm., 1st fl.; 3 f.b., 1931---. co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

5. REGISTER OF CLAIMS, 1929---. 2 v. (O, P).

Register of various claims against county allowed by board of supervisors, including those for mothers' pensions, showing amount, number, and date of claim, name of claimant, purpose of claim, and amount allowed. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 638 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

For other records of claims allowed, see entries 2, 11.

6. MOTOR FUEL TAX CLAIMS, 1932---. 3 f.b.

Claims allowed from motor fuel tax fund, showing number, amount, and date of claim, name of claimant, and date of allowance. Arr. by date of claim. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

County Board - Disposition
of Accounts

(7-12)

7. AFFIDAVIT OF DAMAGES OF SHEEP KILLED BY DOGS, 1925-26. 1 bdl.
1875-1924, 1927-- in Supervisors' Meetings (Files), entry 1.
Affidavits of damages for sheep killed by dogs, showing names of owner
and appraiser, number of sheep destroyed and injured, appraised value,
and dates of affidavit and filing. Arr. by date of filing. No index.
Hdw. on pr. fm. 4 x 5 x 12. Small vlt., bsmt.

Registers of County Orders

8. REGISTER OF COUNTY ORDERS AND COUNTY WARRANTS, 1864--. 8 v.
(C, E-H, 1-3). Missing: 1894-1901.
Register of county orders issued, including mothers' pension warrants
and birth and death warrants, showing name of payee, date and purpose
of issue, and amount and number of order. Also contains Highway War-
rant Register, 1864-1931, entry 9, and Pauper (Warrant Register), 1864-
1935, entry 12. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 500 p.
18 x 12 x 3. V. C, E-F, 1-3, 1864-1912, 1926--, co. clk.'s south rm.,
1st fl.; v. G, H. 1913-25, small vlt., bsmt.

9. HIGHWAY WARRANT REGISTER, 1932--. 1 v. 1864-1931 in Register
of County Orders and County Warrants, entry 8.
Register of highway warrants issued, showing number, date, and amount of
warrant, from what fund, to whom payable, purpose, and balance. Arr.
chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 200 p. 18 x 10 x 2. Co. clk.'s
south rm., 1st fl.

10. MOTOR FUEL TAX WARRANT REGISTER, 1932--. 1 v.
Register of warrants issued from motor fuel tax fund, showing date, num-
ber, and amount of warrant, to whom payable, and balance in fund. Arr.
by warrant no. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 320 p. 18 x 10 x 2.
Co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

11. CLAIMS PAYABLE AND WARRANT REGISTER, 1936--. 2 v. (1 not num-
bered, 1).
Register of claims allowed by county board and of warrants issued, showing
date of meeting, name of claimant, date, number, and amount of warrant,
and fund classification. Arr. by warrant no. No index. Hdw. under pr.
hdgs. 350 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

For prior register of claims, see entries 2, 5; for prior register
of orders, see entry 8.

12. PAUPER (Warrant Register), 1936--. 1 v. (1). 1864-1935 in
Register of County Orders and County Warrants, entry 8.
Register of warrants issued for care of inmates of county home, showing
number and amount of order, name of inmate, and dates of admittance, dis-
charge, warrant, and cancellation. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under
pr. hdgs. 500 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

County Board - Disposition
of Accounts

(13-19)

13. MOTHERS' PENSION CLAIM AND WARRANT REGISTER, 1936--. 1 v. (1). Mothers' pension register showing name and address of mother, name, age, and birthplace of minor children, date of application, number of claim, date, amount, and number of warrant, payment period, and date of cancellation. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of mother. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 500 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

For prior register of claims, see entries 2, 5; for prior register of warrants, see entry 8.

Cancelled County Orders

14. CANCELLED WARRANTS, 1913--. 6 bdl., 80 f.b. (120, 123-137, 314-320, 333, 335-337, with repetitions, 18 not numbered). Cancelled county orders showing date, amount, and number of order, purpose, date of cancellation, and name of payee. Also contains Highway Warrant Files, 1913-31, entry 19, and Cancelled Checks to be Checked by Auditor, 1913-36, entry 21. No obvious arr. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. Bdl. 12 x 4 x 8; f.b. 10 x 5 x 14. 6 bdl., 1913-24, small vlt., bsmt.; 80 f.b., 1925--, co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

15. STUBS OF COUNTY WARRANT, 1925--. 4 f.b. Stubs of county warrants issued, showing number, date, and amount of warrant, and names of payee and of issuing party. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 11 x 16 x 18. Co. clk.'s east rm., 1st fl.

16. JURY CERTIFICATES, 1902--. 5 bdl., 8 f.b. (122, 124, 130, 130, 137, 137, 2 not numbered). Cancelled jury certificates showing name of juror, date, amount, and number of certificate, name of court, days of service, mileage, and date of cancellation. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. Bdl. 12 x 4 x 10; f.b. 10 x 5 x 14. 5 bdl., 1902-28, small vlt., bsmt.; 8 f.b., 1929--, co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

17. JURY CERTIFICATE STUBS, 1925--. 4 v. Stubs of jury certificates issued, showing name of juror, date, amount, and number of certificate, days of service, mileage, and signature of county clerk. Arr. by certificate no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 100 p. 17 x 11 x 1. 3 v., 1925-35, large vlt., bsmt.; 1 v., 1936--, co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

18. COUNTY ACCOUNT AFFIDAVIT, 1920--. 31 f.b. (266-273, 283-293, 304-314, 1 not numbered). Affidavits for payments from special funds, presented before board of supervisors for approval, showing number of affidavit, name of payee, date, amount, and purpose, and clerk's and payee's signatures. Arr. by affidavit no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 9 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

19. HIGHWAY WARRANT FILES, 1932--. 3 f.b. 1913-31 in Cancelled Warrants, entry 14. Cancelled highway warrants showing date, number, and amount of warrant, name of payee, purpose, and date of cancellation. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 x 5 x 18. Co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

20. CANCELLED WARRANTS (Motor Fuel Tax), 1932--. 1 f.b.

Cancelled motor fuel tax warrants showing date and amount of warrant, name of payee, and date of filing. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 x 5 x 18. Co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

21. CANCELLED CHECKS TO BE CHECKED BY AUDITOR, 1937--. 3 f.b.

1913-36 in Cancelled Warrants, entry 14.

Cancelled checks showing check number, name of payee, date of issue, amount, from what fund drawn, and date of cancellation. Arr. by check no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 x 5 x 18. Co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

Pension Funds and Applications (See
also entries 5, 8, 13, 162, 293, 306)

22. RECORD OF APPLICATIONS FOR RELIEF OF BLIND, 1916--. 1 v.

1905-15 in Supervisors' Record, entry 2.

Register of blind pension applications, showing name and address of applicant, dates of birth, examination, and filing, and result of examination. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 292 p. 18 x 12 x 2. Co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

23. UNPAID BLIND PENSION, 1933-35. 1 f.b.

Blind pension warrants unpaid because of lack of funds, showing name of blind person, number, amount, and date of warrant, reason for nonpayment, and clerk's signature. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 x 5 x 18. Co. clk.'s west rm., 1st fl.

24. UNPAID MOTHERS' PENSIONS, 1933-35. 1 f.b.

Mothers' pension warrants unpaid through lack of funds, showing names of mother and minor children, amount of warrant, reason for nonpayment, clerk's signature, and date of filing. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 x 5 x 18. Co. clk.'s west rm., 1st fl.

Management of County Properties

Bond Issues

25. TOWNSHIP BOND RECORD, 1917--. 1 v. (1).

Register of bonds issued to raise money for road, bridge, and school purposes, showing number, date, and amount of bond, purpose, dates of maturity and cancellation, and remarks. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 280 p. 17 x 11 x 2. Co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

26. TRANSCRIPT OF OUTSTANDING COURT HOUSE BONDS, AND INTEREST THEREON
OF MACOUPIN COUNTY, ILLINOIS, 1898. 1 v. Discontinued.

List of outstanding bonds on courthouse, showing number and amount of bond, rate of interest, date and to whom issued, where payable, and dates of maturity and cancellation. Arr. by bond no. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 50 p. 17 x 11 x 1. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

Insurance

27. (INSURANCE POLICIES), 1935---. In Miscellaneous Files, entry 95A2. Current insurance policies covering county properties, showing description of property, amount of premium paid, name of insurance company, and date of policy. Arr. chron. No index. Typed on pr. fm.

Reports to Board

28. COUNTY CLERK'S AUDITED REPORTS, 1928---. 1 bdl. Auditor's reports of county clerk's and miscellaneous county accounts, showing title of account, receipts and expenditures, total and balance, dates of report and filing, and grand summary. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 12 x 5 x 8. Co. clk.'s east rm., 1st fl.

29. (SEMIANNUAL REPORTS OF COUNTY OFFICIALS), 1874-97. In Miscellaneous Files, entry 95A3. County officers' semiannual reports to the county board, showing itemized accounts of receipts and expenditures, balance available, and date of report. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw.

30. MINE INSPECTOR'S RECORD, 1908. 1 v. Discontinued. Mine inspector's record of reports of county miners' examining board and list of applications for certificates of competency, showing name, address, age, height, weight, color of eyes and hair, and nationality of miner, length and character of service, report of board, date and number of certificate, and remarks. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 340 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Small vlt., bsmt.

31. REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS TO DIVIDE COUNTY INTO TOWNSHIPS, 1871. 1 v. Discontinued. Report of county commissioners on division of county into townships, showing names of commissioners, date of meeting, outline of each township, and date of approval. One report only. No index. Hdw. 240 p. 17 x 11 x 2. Small vlt., bsmt.

Jury Lists

(See also entries 16, 17, 130, 131, 133-135, 211, 212, 215, 216, 223, 250, 254, 255, 271, 272, 291)

32. JURY LISTS, 1916---. 2 v. (1, 2). 1829-1915 in Supervisors' Record, entry 2. List of persons selected for petit and grand jury service, showing name and address of juror, number and date of certificate, date of term of court, days of service, mileage, and total fees. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 380 p. 22 x 16 x 3. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

II. COUNTY CLERK

Forerunner of the present county clerk was the clerk of the county commissioners' court. This court was the administrative body in Macoupin County from 1829, the date of organization of the county, to 1849.¹ The Constitution of 1848 and laws of 1849 created a new judicial branch of county government presided over by the county judge and entitled the "county court," and provided for the quadrennial election of a "clerk of the county court."² In addition to his duties as clerk of the judicial court, the incumbent was also to act as clerk of the administrative branch of government which consisted of the county judge and two justices of the peace.³ In 1870, Macoupin County adopted the township form of government necessitating the election of a board of supervisors to supplant the county court as the county administrative body.⁴ Accordingly, the clerk of the county court became ex-officio clerk of the board of supervisors.⁵

The above-mentioned clerks all performed the duties of county clerk as well as those of clerks of a judicial or administrative body. In fact, legislation frequently referred to these incumbents as "county clerks" when defining duties relating to county business as distinct from duties as clerks of judicial or administrative bodies. The Constitution of 1870 specifically provided for a county clerk⁶ who has continued to act to the present in this capacity, and also as clerk of the county board⁷ and clerk of the county court.⁸ The revised statutes of 1874 adopted the use of a distinction of titles for each of his ex-officio capacities, applying the title "county clerk" only when referring to his duties as such.⁹ It is the performance of these duties that gives rise to the records dealt with in this section.

The clerk was an appointee of the county commissioners' court in Macoupin County from 1829 to 1837.¹⁰ In the latter year the office became elective with a four-year term;¹¹ a two-year term became effective in 1847.¹² A bond of \$1,000 was set.¹³ The clerk of the county court

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1. Constitution of 1818, Schedule, sec. 4; L.1819, p. 175.
 2. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 16,18,19; L.1849, p. 62,63.
 3. L.1849, p. 65,66.
 4. Constitution of 1848, Art. VII, sec. 6; L.1851, p. 38,45,50.
 5. L.1851, p. 52; L.1861, p. 237.
 6. Constitution of 1870, Art. VI, sec. 18 and Art. X, sec. 8.
 7. R.S.1874, p. 322.
 8. Ibid., p. 260.
 9. Ibid., p. 260,322.
 10. L.1819, p. 175.
 11. R.L.1837, p. 49.
 12. L.1845, p. 28. Effective in 1847.
 13. L.1819, p. 176,177; R.L.1833, p. 143; R.S.1845, p. 131.

served for a four-year term and was bonded in the sum of \$3,000.¹ The Constitution of 1870 and the revised statutes of 1874, establishing the office of county clerk, provided for his election for a quadrennial term, and that the amount of his bond be set by the county board.² The bond is entered upon the records of his office, and deposited with the clerk of the circuit court. He is required to take oath, and is commissioned by the Governor.³ The county seal is kept by the clerk and is used by him when required.

In general, the county clerk's performance of his functions results in records relating to the following: taxation, vital statistics, licenses, and bonds. Various officials and agencies having authority over these matters report to, or deposit records with, the county clerk who in this manner acts as a coordinating factor in the execution of local and state affairs. In regard to other of these matters, the clerk is required to perform duties on his own behalf and retain the records resulting from such performance.

Illustrations of both of these procedures may be found by examining the various duties and records relating to taxation. It is the duty of the county clerk to procure all books and blanks used in the assessment and collection of taxes, and to list in such books the lands and lots subject to taxation.⁴ These books are then turned over to the supervisor of assessments who has the township assessors enter the valuations against each piece of property listed. The supervisor completes revisions and corrections upon complaint of property owners and returns the books in duplicate to the county clerk.⁵ Personal property assessments are handled in essentially the same manner. The board of review then makes adjustments on complaints and equalizes assessments between districts, certifying corrections and revisions to the county clerk.⁶ The county clerk then reports the entire assessment list to the State Tax Commission for equalization, the equalized list then being used by the county clerk in ascertaining tax rates and extending taxes.⁷

1. L.1849, p. 63,64.

2. Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 8; R.S.1874, p. 321.

3. R.S.1874, p. 321.

4. L.1867, p. 106; L.1871-72, p. 19,32; L.1903, p. 297. During the period of the first constitution such books and lists were prepared by the auditor of public accounts and turned over to the clerk of the county commissioners' court (L.1825, p. 173; R.L.1827, p. 329; L.1839, p. 3,4; L.1847, p. 79).

5. The first assessment officer was the county treasurer (R.L.1827, p. 328-36). In 1839 this function was performed by the district assessors, who received from the county clerk copies of the auditor's transcripts (L.1839, p. 3,4). The treasurer resumed these duties in 1844 (L.1843, p. 231), retaining them until the institution of township organization in 1871 saw township assessors acting in each township (L.1851, p. 38). The treasurer now acts as ex-officio supervisor of assessments (L.1898, p. 36-44).

6. L.1898, p. 36-44.

7. L.1919, p. 723.

The State Tax Commission also certifies to the county clerk the assessments on the capital stock of corporations and railroad and telegraph companies, it being the duty of the clerk to extend these taxes and retain the books after use by the collector.¹

The books are next turned over to the county collector who, after collection, returns lists of collections, together with lists of uncollected real and personal property taxes.² The county clerk attends all tax sales, prepares a list of all sales and issues duplicate reports thereof, records affidavits of purchases of property for taxes, and keeps a record known as the "tax judgment, sale, redemption, and forfeiture record."³

An extensive group of vital statistics records is kept by the county clerk, including records relating to births and deaths, marriages, physicians, and midwives. The first legislation in regard to the keeping of vital statistics was included in the act for the establishment of medical societies.⁴ One section of this act made it the duty of every physician to keep a record of births, deaths, and diseases occurring within the vicinity of his practice, and to transmit such record to his medical society, whereupon the record was to be published in the newspapers. In 1842 it was provided that a parent could appear before the clerk of the county commissioners' court and make affidavit as to the birth of a child, and the eldest next of kin of a deceased person could similarly appear and make affidavit as to death.⁵ It is probable that the tenor of the above-mentioned laws explains the fact that no birth or death records exist in Macoupin County prior to 1877, the first law, 1819, requiring no public record to be kept, and the 1842 law providing that affidavits "may" be made. The act of 1877 creating the State Board of Health required that all births and deaths in the county be reported to the county clerk by the attending physicians or accoucheurs.⁶ Teeth were put into this and subsequent laws by providing penalties for noncompliance. In 1901 death certificates issued by physicians, midwives, or coroners were to be presented to town clerks who issued burial permits and forwarded the certificates to the county clerk.⁷ In 1903 certificates of death were to be turned over to the State Board of Health, which board, in turn, delivered to the county clerk all certificates so received.⁸ In 1915 it was provided that for the registration of all births, stillbirths, and deaths outside any city, village, or incorporated town, the township clerks should deposit a complete set of such records

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1. L.1871-72, p. 11,13,16; L.1937, p. 1011,1012.
 2. L.1849, p. 124,125; L.1871-72, p. 55; L.1931, p. 759.
 3. L.1839, p. 3; L.1871-72, p. 40; L.1879, p. 250.
 4. L.1819, p. 233.
 5. L.1842-43, p. 210-12.
 6. L.1877, p. 209.
 7. L.1901, p. 302,303.
 8. L.1903, p. 315-18.

with the county clerk who was charged with the binding and indexing, or recording, and safekeeping of such records.¹ From the earliest date, the legislation in regard to these matters provided that the clerk retain the abstracts and certificates, keep a record of births and deaths, maintain alphabetical indexes, and issue certified copies of certificates upon request. The clerk has also been required to prepare a register of all physicians and accoucheurs in the county.²

Since the organization of Macoupin County in 1829 the county clerk, or clerk of the county commissioners' court, has been required to file marriage certificates and certificates of parents' consent to the marriage of minors.³ In 1827 the clerk was required to keep a separate register of marriages in addition to his file of certificates.⁴ Before 1877 persons desiring to marry were required to secure licenses from the county clerk only when they had not previously published such intention, but in that year the securing of a license was made mandatory.⁵ Although a record of applications for marriage licenses has been kept by the clerk in this county since 1876, an act of 1937 appears to be the first legislation requiring the maintenance of such a record.⁶ The same act provides that persons desiring to marry shall present to the county clerk a certificate setting forth that such persons are free from venereal diseases, such certificates to be filed with the application for license to marry.⁷ Indexes to marriage records have been kept in Macoupin County since its organization in 1829.

The county clerk is charged with a number of duties relating to elections, such as preparing and issuing blank ballots,⁸ poll books,⁹ and certificates of election,¹⁰ and keeping a record of registers of elections,¹¹ petitions,¹² and marked ballots,¹³ tally sheets,¹⁴ and election returns which are transmitted to him by the judges of election.¹⁵ Abstracts of returns were formerly prepared by the clerk, but these are now originated by the election commissioners or judges of election and deposited with the clerk. Returned ballots are destroyed by the clerk six months after

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1. L.1915, p. 660.
 2. L.1877, p. 209.
 3. L.1819, p. 27.
 4. R.L.1827, p. 289.
 5. L.1877, p. 130.
 6. L.1937, p. 909.
 7. Ibid., p. 910.
 8. L.1891, p. 113; L.1911, p. 311.
 9. L.1871-72, p. 386.
 10. L.1819, p. 96; L.1821, p. 79; L.1823, p. 64; L.1885, p. 176.
 11. L.1865, p. 59; L.1871-72, p. 386.
 12. L.1911, p. 310,311; L.1929, p. 422.
 13. L.1891, p. 118.
 14. L.1885, p. 143.
 15. L.1819, p. 86; L.1821, p. 77; L.1823, p. 64; L.1871-72, p. 96.

election, provided no contest in which the ballots are needed is in progress.¹ In 1889, when returns of elections for school trustees were made to the county clerk, he was charged with furnishing to the county superintendent of schools a list of all such trustees.² Now the clerk does not enter into the procedure, the school trustees canvassing the returns and certifying directly to the superintendent of schools.³

The bonds of a number of officials are required to be transmitted to the clerk for filing and entering in a book maintained for that purpose.⁴ Justices' of the peace and constables' oaths, bonds, and securities are approved by the clerk and entered in a separate book in accordance with statutory requirement. This book shows the date on which each justice of the peace and constable was sworn into office and the date of commission by the Governor. Resignations from these offices are made to the county clerk who enters such fact in the justices' and constables' record.⁵

The clerk is also charged with issuing licenses to taverns,⁶ ferries,⁷ etc., and keeping records of the same. Other records kept are: those relating to estrays;⁸ registers of professionals, including physicians,⁹ midwives,¹⁰ dentists,¹¹ chiropodists,¹² and veterinarians;¹³ list of county officers; list of town officers which is furnished annually by the town clerk;¹⁴ record of notaries public;¹⁵ and book of state civil service rules.¹⁶ Referring to his list of town officers, the county clerk reports annually to the State Department of Public Health the names and addresses of the supervisor, assessor, and clerk of each township, and the dates of the expiration of their terms of office.¹⁷

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1. L.1917, p. 444.
 2. L.1889, p. 271,322.
 3. L.1909, p. 352.
 4. R.S.1845, p. 396,397; L.1861, p. 237,238; R.S.1874, p. 325; L.1895, p. 188.
 5. L.1895, p. 188.
 6. L.1819, p. 77-79; L.1933-34, Second Sp. Sess., p. 64-66.
 7. R.L.1827, p. 221; R.S.1874, p. 530.
 8. L.1819, p. 206,207; R.S.1874, p. 483.
 9. L.1877, p. 209; L.1899, p. 275; L.1923, p. 441,442.
 10. Ibid.
 11. L.1881, p. 79; L.1899, p. 273; L.1909, p. 279; L.1933, p. 711.
 12. L.1899, p. 280; L.1935, p. 995.
 13. L.1917, p. 591.
 14. L.1861, p. 226; R.S.1874, p. 1077.
 15. L.1871-72, p. 575; R.S.1874, p. 721; L.1875, p. 88.
 16. L.1905, p. 115.
 17. L.1923, p. 480.

Included in the provision that the county clerk be charged with the care and custody of all records, books, and papers appertaining to, and filed or deposited in, his office¹ are those duties as clerk of the county board, wherein he is required to record the proceedings of the board and to file all their books, records, and accounts.² Also included are his record-keeping duties as ex-officio clerk of the county court, with its resulting duties in relation to probate matters.³ The clerk is also required to keep jury lists⁴ and a book in which he enters details as to orders upon the treasurer. He is further required to maintain alphabetical indexes of all records and papers in his office, and to supply copies of these records or papers to any person upon request and payment of the required fee.⁵

Taxation

(See also entries 1,280-290)

Lists of Taxable Property, Levies

33. TAX LEVIES, 1930--. 7 f.b.

Certificates of town, road, and bridge, and school tax levies, showing purpose of levy, amount needed, legal description of property, date, and certified statement of town clerk. Also contains Corporation Levies, entry 34. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 12 x 5 x 18. Co. clk.'s south rm.,

34. CORPORATION LEVIES, 1918-29. 4 f.b. 1930-- in Tax Levies, entry 33.

Certificates of tax levies on corporations and improvements of corporations, showing name of corporation, assessed valuation, tax spread, date and amount of levy, and total taxes. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 12 x 14 x 18. Co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

35. REGISTER OF RATES, 1902--. 13 v. (1, 12 not numbered). Title varies: Docket of Rates Wanted.

Docket of rates and amounts wanted, showing name of township, school district number, amount needed, equalized value of property, tax rate, amount of levy in each township, total, and date. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 60 - 318 p. 14 x 9 x 1 - 17 x 11 x 2. V. 1, 2 not numbered, 1902-27, small vlt., bsmt.; 10 v. not numbered, 1928--, co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

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1. R.S.1874, p. 322.
 2. L.1861, p. 238; R.S.1874, p. 322.
 3. R.S.1874, p. 260.
 4. Ibid., p. 630.
 5. Ibid., p. 321.

36. ASSESSOR'S BOOKS, 1835--. 2013 v.
 (Macoupin County, as a whole, 1835-85. 97 v. Missing: 1836-39,
 1841-42, 1845, 1851, 1854, 1866.
 Barr Township, 1886--. 74 v.
 Bird Township, 1886--. 74 v.
 Brighton Township, 1886--. 74 v.
 Brushy Mound Township, 1886--. 74 v.
 Bunker Hill Township, 1886--. 74 v.
 Cahokia Township, 1886--. 74 v.
 Carlinville Township, 1886--. 74 v.
 Chesterfield Township, 1886--. 74 v.
 Dorchester Township, 1886--. 74 v.
 Gillespie Township, 1886--. 74 v.
 Girard Township, 1886--. 74 v.
 Hillyard Township, 1886--. 74 v.
 Honey Point Township, 1886--. 74 v.
 Mount Olive Township, 1886--. 74 v.
 Nilwood Township, 1886--. 74 v.
 North Otter Township, 1886--. 74 v.
 North Palmyra Township, 1886--. 74 v.
 Polk Township, 1886--. 74 v.
 Scottville Township, 1886--. 74 v.
 Shaw Point Township, 1886--. 74 v.
 Shipman Township, 1886--. 66 v. Missing: 1927-30.
 South Otter Township, 1886--. 74 v.
 South Palmyra Township, 1886--. 74 v.
 Staunton Township, 1886--. 74 v.
 Virden Township, 1886--. 74 v.
 Western Mound Township, 1886--. 74 v.). Title varies: Assessor's
 Return.

Assessor's real estate and personal property tax lists showing name of owner, description of property, assessed and equalized values, tax spread, and total tax. Also contains Railroad Tax Book, 1862-79, entry 37, and Telephone and Telegraph Tax Book, 1895-99, entry 38. Arr. by sec., twp., and range. No index. 1835-48, hdw.; 1849--, hdw. under pr. hdgs. 50 - 200 p. 17 x 11 x 3 - 19 x 18 x 1. 1397 v., 1835-1925, small vlt., bsmt.; 460 v., 1926-34, large vlt., bsmt.; 156 v., 1935--, co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

37. RAILROAD TAX BOOK, 1880--. 7 v. (4 not lettered, E-G). 1862-79
 in Assessor's Books, entry 36.

Railroad property tax list showing names of railroad company and township in which taxable, description and value of property, assessed value, equalized value as fixed by state and county boards, rate, tax spread, total tax, name of payer and date of payment. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 300 p. 18 x 12 x 3. 4 v. not lettered, 1880-1922, small vlt., bsmt.; v. E-G, 1923--, treas.'s off., 1st fl.

38. TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH TAX BOOK, 1900--. 4 v. (1 not numbered, 2-4). 1895-99 in Assessor's Books, entry 36.

Telephone and telegraph property tax list showing in whose name assessed, legal description of property, tax spread, total tax, name of payer, and date of payment. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 280 p. 18 x 12 x 2. 1 v. not numbered, v. 2, 3, 1900-1931, small vlt., bsmt.; v. 4, 1932--, co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

39. ABSTRACT OF ASSESSMENT AND TAX BOOK, 1889--. 6 v. (2-6, 1 not numbered).

Statements of assessments and taxes, showing name of township, amounts as assessed by assessor and equalized by board of review, full and assessed values of real and personal property, tax spread, total tax, and dates and amounts of installments. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 300 p. 18 x 12 x 3. V. 2-6, 1889-1934, small vlt., bsmt.; 1 not numbered, 1935--, co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

40. (Special) ASSESSMENT ROLL RECORD, 1918--. 3 v. (C1-C3).

Record of special assessments, showing name and address of property owner, legal description of property, amount and type of special assessment, and date and amount of payment. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 640 p. 24 x 17 x 3. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

41. SCHOOL PLAT RECORD, 1859--. 3 v.

Plats of school districts used for taxation purposes, showing section, township, and range numbers, name of school district, legal description of land, and signature of trustees. Arr. by school district no. No index. Hdw. 110 p. 14 x 12 x 1. 1 v., 1859-67, large vlt., bsmt.; 2 v., 1868--, co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

Collections, Abatement

42. COLLECTOR'S BOOKS, 1855--. 1406 v.
(Macoupin County, as a whole, 1855-85. 54 v.)

Barr Township, 1886--. 52 v.
Bird Township, 1886--. 52 v.
Brighton Township, 1886--. 52 v.
Brushy Mound Township, 1886--. 52 v.
Bunker Hill Township, 1886--. 52 v.
Cahokia Township, 1886--. 52 v.
Carlinville Township, 1886--. 52 v.
Chesterfield Township, 1886--. 52 v.
Dorchester Township, 1886--. 52 v.
Gillespie Township, 1886--. 52 v.
Girard Township, 1886--. 52 v.
Hillyard Township, 1886--. 52 v.
Honey Point Township, 1886--. 52 v.
Mt. Olive Township, 1886--. 52 v.
Nilwood Township, 1886--. 52 v.
North Otter Township, 1886--. 52 v.
North Palmyra Township, 1886--. 52 v.
Polk Township, 1886--. 52 v.
Scottville Township, 1886--. 52 v.

Shaw Point Township, 1886--. 52 v.
 Shipman Township, 1886--. 52 v.
 South Otter Township, 1886--. 52 v.
 South Palmyra Township, 1886--. 52 v.
 Staunton Township, 1886--. 52 v.
 Virden Township, 1886--. 52 v.
 Western Mound Township, 1886--. 52 v.).

Lists of taxes collected, showing names of owner and township, legal description of property, tax spread, amount and date of payment, amount delinquent, and total. Arr. by sec., twp., and range. 1855-1931, hdw. under pr. hdgs.; 1932--, typed and hdw. under pr. hdgs. 150 - 300 p. 18 x 12 x $3\frac{1}{2}$ - 19 x 18 x 2. 1250 v., 1885-1931, small vlt., bsmt.; 130 v., 1932-36, large vlt., bsmt.; 26 v., 1937--, co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

43. DELINQUENT TAX RECORD, 1872-1917, 1930--. 1190 v.

(Macoupin County, as a whole, 1930--. 7 v.

Barr Township, 1872-1917. 46 v.

Bird Township, 1872-1917. 46 v.

Brighton Township, 1872-1917. 46 v.

Brushy Mound Township, 1872-1917. 46 v.

Bunker Hill Township, 1872-1917. 46 v.

Cahokia Township, 1872-1917. 46 v.

Carlinville Township, 1872-1917. 46 v.

Chesterfield Township, 1872-1917. 46 v.

Dorchester Township, 1872-1917. 46 v.

Gillespie Township, 1872-1917. 46 v.

Girard Township, 1872-1917. 46 v.

Hillyard Township, 1872-1917. 46 v.

Honey Point Township, 1872-1917. 46 v.

Mount Olive Township, 1884-1917. 34 v.

Nilwood Township, 1872-1917. 46 v.

North Otter Township, 1872-1917. 46 v.

North Palmyra Township, 1872-1916. 45 v. Missing: 1917.

Polk Township, 1872-1917. 46 v.

Scottville Township, 1872-1917. 46 v.

Shaw Point Township, 1872-1917. 46 v.

Shipman Township, 1872-1917. 46 v.

South Otter Township, 1872-1917. 46 v.

South Palmyra Township, 1872-1917. 46 v.

Staunton Township, 1872-1917. 46 v.

Virden Township, 1872-1917. 46 v.

Western Mound Township, 1872-1917. 46 v.). 1918-29 in Tax Judgment, Sale, Redemption, and Forfeiture Record, entry 49.

Lists of unpaid taxes, showing name and address of owner, legal description of property, assessed value, taxes, costs, and interest due, tax spread, and date and amount of payment. Arr. by sec., twp., and range. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 50 - 500 p. 14 x 9 x $\frac{1}{2}$ - 26 x 20 x 4. 1183 v., 1872-1917, small vlt., bsmt.; 7 v., 1930--, co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

44. ABATEMENT RECORDS, 1926--. 2 v. (1, 2).

Lists of abatements on real and personal property, showing in whose name assessed, page and line number of assessor's books, tax spread, interest, total tax, amount of abatement, remarks, and date of levy. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 480 p. 18 x 14 x 3. Co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

Judgment, Sale, Redemption, Forfeiture

45. TAX DEED AFFIDAVIT, 1876--. 9 f.b. (325-332, 1 not numbered).

Affidavits for tax deeds, showing name of purchaser, date and amount of sale, legal description of property, signatures of clerk and owner, and date of filing. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 9 x 4 x 5. Co. clk.'s east rm., 1st fl.

46. TAX SALES, 1927--. 3 f.b. (1 not numbered, 352, 1 not numbered).

Tax sale certificates of purchase, showing certificate number, names of original owner and purchaser, amount and date of purchase, legal description of property, signature of county clerk, and date of filing. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 9 x 4 x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

47. TAX REDEMPTION CERTIFICATES, 1930--. 1 f.b.

Original tax redemption certificates showing names of township, owner, and redeemer, legal description of property, tax spread, total tax, amount and date of redemption, and date of filing. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

48. TAX DEED AFFIDAVIT, 1872--. 4 v. (1 not lettered, B-D).

Record of affidavits for tax deeds, showing date and place of sale, names of person assessed and purchaser, legal description of property, amounts of tax, penalties, and costs due, dates of tax sale notice and redemption, and signature of county clerk. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of owner. Hdw. on pr. fm. 149 p. 17 x 11 x 2. 1 v. not lettered, B, 1872-1914, large vlt., bsmt.; v. C, D, 1915--, co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

49. TAX JUDGMENT, SALE, REDEMPTION, AND FORFEITURE RECORD, 1881--.

29 v. (13 not numbered, 19, 19-27, 6 not numbered).

Tax judgment, sale, redemption, and forfeiture records, showing names of owner, purchaser, and redeemer, legal description and value of property, amounts of taxes, costs, and penalties due, and dates of judgment, sale and redemption or deed, total sales, and certification by clerk. Also contains Delinquent Tax Record, 1918-29, entry 43. Prior to 1881, Tax Sale and Redemption Record, entry 50, including Tax Judgment Record, entry 51, and Forfeiture Record, entry 52, kept separately. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 480 p. 18 x 12 x 3. 13 v. not numbered, v. 19, 19-25, 1881-1926, small vlt., bsmt.; v. 26, 27, 6 not numbered, 1927--, co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

50. TAX SALE AND REDEMPTION RECORD, 1839-80. 7 v. (A, B, 2 not lettered, D, E, 1 not lettered). Title varies: Tax Sale Record. 1881-- in Tax Judgment, Sale, Redemption, and Forfeiture Record, entry 49.

Tax sale and redemption record showing names of owner, purchaser, and redeemer, legal description and value of property, amounts of taxes and costs due, amount paid, dates of sale and redemption, totals, and remarks. Also contains Tax Judgment Record, 1839-60, entry 51. Arr. chron. No index. 1839-59, hdw.; 1860-80, hdw. under pr. hdgs. 230 p. 14 x 9 x 2. V. A, B, 2 not lettered, 1839-73, small vlt., bsmt.; v. D, E, 1 not lettered, 1874-80, large vlt., bsmt.

51. TAX JUDGMENT RECORD, 1861-80. 6 v. (A-C, E-G). Missing: 1871-74. 1839-60 in Tax Sale and Redemption Record, entry 50; 1881-- in Tax Judgment, Sale, Redemption, and Forfeiture Record, entry 49.

Record of judgments on real estate for delinquent taxes, showing name and address of owner, legal description and value of property, delinquent tax, costs, and penalties due, amount paid, and date and amount of judgment. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 230 p. 14 x 9 x 2. Large vlt., bsmt.

52. FORFEITURE RECORD, 1843-80. 3 v. 1881-- in Tax Judgment, Sale, Redemption, and Forfeiture Record, entry 49.

Record of lands and lots forfeited for delinquent taxes, showing name of owner, legal description and value of property, amounts of interest, costs, penalties, and taxes due, total, and date of forfeiture. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 480 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Small vlt., bsmt.

53. ENTRY OF CONVEYANCE LOTS (Tax Sales), 1872-73. 1 v. Discontinued. List of lots sold for delinquent taxes, showing name of owner, legal description and value of property, amounts of delinquent tax, costs, and penalties, and total due. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 324 p. 17 x 10 x 3. Small vlt., bsmt.

Vital Statistics

Births (See also
entries 2, 8, 93)

54. BIRTH INDEX, 1877--. 4 v. (1, 2, 4, 5). Missing: 1912-19. Index to birth and stillbirth records and certificates, showing names of parents and child, number of birth certificate, and book and page of entry. Arr. alph. by surname of child. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 300 p. 14 x 9 x 3. Co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

55. BIRTH RECORDS (Certificates), 1877--. 24 f.b. (164-187),
18 v. (BA-BR). Title varies: Birth Certificates.

Certificates of birth, showing certificate number, date and place of birth, names of child, parents, and physician or midwife, personal and statistical particulars, signature and business address of physician, and date of filing. Also contains Stillbirth (Certificates), 1877-1919, entry 57. Arr. by certificate no. For index, see entry 54. 1877-1919, hdw. on pr. fm.; 1920--, hdw. and typed on pr. fm. F.b. 9 x 4 x 6; v. 500 p. 9 x 7 x 5. F.b. 164-187, 1877-1919, co. clk.'s east rm., 1st fl.; v. BA-BQ, 1920-36, large vlt., bsmt.; v. BR, 1937--, co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

56. BIRTH RECORD, 1877--. 22 v. (1-22). Title varies: Birth Register.

Record of births, showing date and place of birth, names of child and parents, personal and statistical particulars, signature and business address of physician, signature of attendant, treatment given child's eyes, and date of filing. Also contains Stillbirth Record, 1877-1901, entry 58. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of child; for sep. index, see entry 54. Hdw. on pr. fm. 500 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

57. STILLBIRTH (Certificates), 1920--. 1 v. 1877-1919 in Birth Records (Certificates), entry 55.

Stillbirth certificates showing certificate number, date and place of stillbirth, names of child, parents, and physician or midwife, personal and statistical particulars, period of uterogestation, cause of stillbirth, signature and business address of physician, and date of filing. Arr. by certificate no. For index, see entry 54. Hdw. and typed on pr. fm. 320 p. 9 x 7 x 3. Co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

58. STILLBIRTH RECORD, 1902--. 1 v. (2). 1877-1901 in Birth Record, entry 56.

Record of stillbirths, showing date and place of stillbirth, district number, names of child and parents, personal and statistical particulars, period of uterogestation, cause of stillbirth, name and address of physician, name of attendant, date of filing, and place and date of burial. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by surname of parents; for sep. index, see entry 54. Hdw. on pr. fm. 500 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

Deaths (See also
entries 2, 8, 93, 273)

59. DEATH INDEX, 1877--. 5 v. (1, 3-5, 2).

Index to death record and certificates, showing name of deceased, certificate number, and book and page of entry. Arr. alph. by name of deceased. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 250 p. 14 x 9 x 3. Co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

60. DEATH RECORD (Certificates), 1877---. 47 f.b. (100-146),
12 v. (DA-DL). Title varies: Death Certificates.

Death certificates, including those of coroner, showing date, place, and cause of death, certificate and district numbers, personal and statistical particulars, names of deceased, undertaker, physician, and informant, medical certificate of death, and date of filing. Arr. by certificate no. For index, see entry 59. Hdw. on pr. fm. F.b. 9 x 4 x 6; v. 320 p. 9 x 7 x 4. F.b. 100-146, 1877-1919, co. clk.'s east rm., 1st fl.; v. DA-DJ, 1920-35, large vlt., bsmt.: v. DK-DL, 1936---, co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

61. DEATH RECORD, 1877---. 10 v. (1-10). Title varies: Death Register.

Register of death certificates, showing names of deceased, physician, and undertaker, certificate and district numbers, date, place, and cause of death, personal and statistical particulars, date and place of burial, and date of filing. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of deceased; for sep. index, see entry 59. 1877-1911, hdw. under pr. hdgs.; 1912---, hdw. on pr. fm. 450 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

Marriages

62. MARRIAGE INDEX (Male - Female), 1829---. 11 v. (A, B, 1, C-E, male; A, B, 1829-78, and C-E, 1892---, female).

Index to marriage licenses and records, showing license number, names of male and female, and book and page of entry. Arr. alph. by names of male and female. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 300 p. 14 x 9 x 2. Co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

63. MARRIAGE LICENSES AND CERTIFICATES, 1829---. 118 f.b. (96 f.b., 191-303, not consecutive, 99-118, 2 not numbered).

Marriage license returns showing names, ages, addresses, and occupations of bride and groom, names and addresses of parents, number and date of license, place and date of marriage, names of witnesses, and signature of officiating person. Arr. by license no. For index, see entry 62. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

64. MARRIAGE LICENSE RECORD, 1829---. 48 v. (1-5, 1-22, 1-21).
Title varies: Marriage Record.

Record of marriage licenses issued, showing names, addresses, and ages of bride and groom, signature of county clerk, and date of filing. Also contains Marriage Record (Minor), 1829-77, 1907-15, 1931---, entry 65. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of groom; for sep. index, see entry 62. 1829-77, hdw.; 1878---, hdw. on pr. fm. 480 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

65. MARRIAGE RECORD (Minor), 1878-1906, 1916-30. 4 v. (8, 11, 16, 17). 1829-77, 1907-15, 1931-- in Marriage License Record entry 64.

Marriage record of minors, showing names, addresses, and ages of bride and groom, names of persons giving consent and of person performing ceremony, and dates of marriage and return of license. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of groom; for sep. index, see entry 62. Hdw. on pr. fm. 500 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Large vlt., bsmt.

66. MARRIAGE REGISTER, 1861--. 10 v. (2 not numbered, 1, 2, 8-11, 21, 22).

Register of marriages, showing date and number of license, name of affiant, names, ages, addresses, occupations, race, birthplace, and previous marriages of bride and groom, names of parents, person officiating, and witnesses, date and place of marriage, and date of return. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 480 p. 18 x 12 x 3. 2 v. not numbered, v. 1, 2, 1861-1900, large vlt., bsmt.; v. 8-11, 21, 22, 1901--, co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

67. APPLICATIONS FOR MARRIAGE LICENSE, 1876--. 44 v. (1-22, 1-22).

Applications for marriage licenses, showing application number, name, address, age, and number of other marriages of applicants, date of filing, and signatures of applicant and clerk. Arr. by application no. Indexed alph. by name of groom; for sep. index, see entry 62. Hdw. on pr. fm. 520 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

Census

68. CENSUS OF MACOUPIN COUNTY, 1855. 1 v.

Census of persons residing in county, showing names, race, sex, and ages of members of each family, number eligible for military service, names and number of colored, deaf, blind, and insane persons, and statement of wealth, industry, and livestock. No obvious arr. No index. Hdw. 90 p. 11 x 8 x 1. Small vlt., bsmt.

69. SIXTH CENSUS OF UNITED STATES, 1840. 1 v.

Sixth United States census record showing name of town, ward, or district, number of free, slave, colored, white, alien, employed, deaf, dumb, insane, and idiotic, and total inhabitants. Arr. alph. by town, ward, and district. No index. Printed. 475 p. 16 x 12 x 1. Large vlt., bsmt.

Licenses and Registers

Registers of Officers

70. REGISTER OF COMMISSIONS, 1859--. 3 v. (1 not lettered, B, C).

Register of commissions of justices of the peace, constables, school trustees, and police magistrates, showing names of officers and sureties, dates of election and expiration of bond, and date and amount of bond. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 120 - 300 p. 14 x 9 x 1 - 18 x 12 x 3. 1 v. not lettered, v. B, 1859-1914, large vlt., bsmt.; v. C, 1915--, co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

Professional Licenses and Registers

71. REGISTER OF PHYSICIANS AND ACCOUCHEURS, 1877--. 1 v.
Register of physicians' and accoucheurs' certificates issued by State Board of Health, showing name and address of applicant and school from which graduated, profession, name of registrar, and dates of application, graduation, certificate, and filing. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 200 p. 17 x 11 x 2. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.
72. PHYSICIANS' AND SURGEONS' RECORD, 1877--. 2 v. (1 not numbered, 1).
Copies of certificates of physicians and surgeons, and of osteopaths subsequent to 1915, showing name and address of applicant, school from which graduated, profession, registrar's signature, and dates of application, graduation, and filing. Also contains Dentist Record, 1877-1904, 1919--, entry 75 and Nurse Record, 1916--, entry 76. 1877-1915, arr. alph. by name of applicant; 1916--, arr. chron. 1877-1915, no index; 1916--, indexed alph. by name of applicant. Hdw. on pr. fm. 300 p. 17 x 11 x 2. 1 v. not numbered, 1877-1915, large vlt., bsmt.; v. 1, 1916--, co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.
73. VETERINARY SURGEONS' RECORD, 1897--. 1 v. (1).
Veterinary license record showing name and address of veterinarian, period of practice, names of school and chairman of school from which graduated, signatures of secretary of examining board and witnesses, and date of filing. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of veterinarian. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 300 p. 18 x 12 x 2. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.
74. OPTOMETRY REGISTER, 1916--. 1 v. (1).
Register of optometrists' certificates, showing date, number, and class of certificate, names of optometrist and secretary and president of board of examiners, address of optometrist, and date of filing. Arr. alph. by name of optometrist. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 280 p. 18 x 12 x 1. Co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.
75. DENTIST RECORD, 1905-18. 1 v. 1877-1904, 1919-- in Physicians' and Surgeons' Record, entry 72.
Copies of dentists' certificates, showing name and address of dentist, school from which graduated, names of president and secretary of school, date and number of certificate, and date of filing. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of applicant. Hdw. on pr. fm. 300 p. 17 x 11 x 3. Large vlt., bsmt.
76. NURSE RECORD, 1915. 1 v. 1916-- in Physicians' and Surgeons' Record, entry 72.
Copies of certificates of registered nurses, showing name and address of nurse, certificate number, date of examination, names of president and secretary of nursing school, signatures of witnesses, and dates of graduation, certificate, and filing. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of nurse. Hdw. on pr. fm. 195 p. 17 x 11 x 2. Large vlt., bsmt.

Patents

77. (PATENT PAPERS), 1874-81. In Miscellaneous Files, entry 95B1. Papers granting patent rights on inventions, showing names of patentee and witnesses, description of article patented, and date of filing.

Militia Roll (See also
entries 118, 119)

78. MILITIA ROLL RECORD, 1861-63. 1 v. Discontinued.
List of men capable of serving in Civil War and men selected, showing names of persons, section, range, and township of residence, and date and class of enlistment. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 230 p. 17 x 11 x 2. Small vlt., bsmt.

Stock Certificates (See also
entry 121)

79. REGISTER OF CERTIFICATES OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK, 1888-1910. 1 v.
Discontinued as county record; subsequently kept by State Department of Agriculture.
Register of stallion certificates, showing description, age, price, and pedigree of animal, name and address of owner, signature of secretary of board of agriculture, and dates of certificate, expiration, and filing. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of owner. Hdw. on pr. fm. 280 p. 18 x 12 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

Estrays

80. ESTRAY RECORDS (Files), 1833-52. 4 f.b. (353-356).
Estray notices showing kind and description of animal, date and by whom found, number of days kept by finder, amount of feed bill, and date of filing notice. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s east rm., 1st fl.

81. ESTRAY RECORDS, 1829-60. 3 v.
Record of strayed stock taken up, showing date and by whom found, description and value of animal, before what justice court taken, names of appraiser and witnesses, number of days held, damages charged, and final settlement. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 75 p. 9 x 7 x 1. Small vlt., bsmt.

Elections

82. ABSTRACT OF VOTES, 1936--. 2 v.
Abstract of votes cast, showing date of election, names of candidates, number and cost of ballots issued, ballots cast for each candidate in each precinct, and total. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 95 p. 14 x 9 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

83. (SPECIAL ELECTION NOTICE), 1898. In Miscellaneous Files, entry 95B2.

Notice of special election to vote on additional bonds to defray courthouse debt, showing dates of notice and election, amount of bond issue, and signatures of board members.

84. (ELECTION RETURNS), 1857-59. In Miscellaneous Files, entry 95B2. Election papers for the election of county judge and county clerk, including poll books, tally sheets, and cost sheets.

Bonds of Officers
(See also entries 116, 117)

85. JUSTICE OF PEACE AND CONSTABLE BOND RECORD, 1873---. 4 v. (B, 1 not lettered, D, E).

Register of bonds of justice of peace and constable, showing names of justice or constable, sureties, and witnesses, oath of office, date, amount, and terms of bond, signatures of sheriff and county clerk, and date of filing. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 272 p. 18 x 12 x 2. Co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

86. BOND OF TOWN ASSESSORS, 1899---. 2 v. (1, 2). 1829-98 in Supervisors' Record, entry 2.

Town assessors' bond record showing names of assessor, township, witnesses, and sureties, amount, date, and terms of bond, acknowledgment, and date of filing. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of assessor. Hdw. on pr. fm. 180 p. 17 x 11 x 1. V. 1, 1899-1908, large vlt., bsmt.; v. 2, 1909---, co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

87. APPOINTMENTS OF DEPUTY SHERIFFS, 1918---. 2 v. (1, 2). 1829-1917 in Supervisors' Record, entry 2.

Register of appointments and bonds of deputy sheriffs, showing names of appointee and sureties, oath of office, sheriff's and clerk's signatures, and date, amount, and terms of bond. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 398 p. 17 x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2. Co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

88. BONDS FOR JUSTICE OF PEACE, ASSESSOR, AND SUPERINTENDENT OF COUNTY FARM AND SCHOOLS, 1934---. 2 f.b.

Original bonds of justices of peace, assessors, and of superintendents of poor farm, highways, and schools, showing name and address of official, date, amount, and conditions of bond, names of sureties and witnesses, and date of filing. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 x 5 x 18. Co. clk.'s west rm., 1st fl.

Fees, Receipts and Expenditures

89. CASH BOOK, 1884--. 10 v. (9 not numbered, 1).

County clerk's cash book of receipts and disbursements, showing date, amount, and source of receipts, and date, amount, and purpose of disbursement, to whom payable, and totals. Also contains Fees for the County Farm Inmates, 1884-1932, entry 94. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 156 p. 17 x 15 x 2. 8 v. not numbered, 1884-1906, large vlt., bsmt.; 1 v. not numbered, v. 1, 1907--, co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

90. JOURNAL (Accounts with County Funds), 1925--. 2 v.

County clerk's account for all county funds, showing amount and source of receipt, amount and purpose of disbursement, against what fund allowed, names of township treasurer and county clerk, and dates. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 340 p. 17 x 9 x 3. Co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

91. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (of Townships), 1937--. 1 v.

Record of daily receipts and expenditures of townships, showing date and amounts of receipts, names of township and of treasurer, date and amount of disbursement, from what fund, warrant number, and total. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 150 p. 18 x 15 x 1. Co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

92. DAILY RECORD OF VARIOUS TOWNSHIPS, 1937--. 1 bd1.

Report of receipts and disbursements of townships, showing amount and source of receipts, purpose of expenditure, and name of payee, total daily disbursements, and date. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 30 x 12 x 1. Co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

93. ACCOUNT WITH REGISTRARS FOR BIRTH AND DEATH (Reports), 1904-24.

3 v. (2 not lettered, A). Discontinued.

County clerk's account with registrar of births and deaths, showing names of registrar and county clerk, registration district number, name of town, number of births, stillbirths, and deaths reported, total number of report cards, date of filing, and total amount of payment. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of registrar. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 230 p. 14 x 9 x 2. 1 v. not lettered, 1904-17, small vlt., bsmt.; 1 v. not lettered, v. A, 1918-24, co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

For subsequent record of number of births and deaths reported, see entry 2; for subsequent register of orders paid, see entry 8.

94. FEES FOR THE COUNTY FARM INMATES, 1933--. 2 v. (1, 1). Title varies: Fees of Others. 1884-1932 in Cash Book, entry 89.

Account of fees received by county home from each township for care of inmates, showing names of inmate and township, date and amount of payment, by whom, check number, and date of discharge. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 500 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

Miscellaneous Files

95. MISCELLANEOUS FILES, 1857--. 7 f.b. (350, 359-362, 2 not numbered).

County clerk's miscellaneous files including:

A. County board papers;

1. (Appointments of Deputy Sheriffs, Clerks and Collectors), 1881, entry 3.
2. (Insurance Policies), 1935--, entry 27.
3. (Semiannual Reports of County Officials), 1874-97, entry 29.

B. County clerk's papers:

1. (Patent Papers), 1874-81, entry 77.
2. (Special Election Notice), 1898, entry 83; (Election Returns) 1857-59, entry 84.

Arr. chron. No index. Hdw., hdw. on pr. fm., typed on pr. fm.

10 x 5 x 18. Co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

III. RECORDER

The recorder of Macoupin County was originally appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate.¹ In 1829, the year in which Macoupin County was organized, the amount of his bond was set at \$500.² The office became elective in 1835, for a four-year term, and a bond was to be approved by the county commissioners' court.³ A two-year term became effective in 1847.⁴ With the adoption of the second constitution the office of recorder was abolished, the duties of that office being delegated to the circuit court clerk in an ex-officio capacity.⁵ The present constitution reestablished the office of recorder in counties having a population of sixty thousand or more but continued the provision of the prior constitution for other counties.⁶ As the population of Macoupin never reached the minimum set by the constitution,⁷ the circuit court clerk in this county has retained his ex-officio duties as recorder. The amount of the recorder's bond was set at \$5,000 in 1872, and the

1. L.1819, p. 19.

2. R.L.1829, p. 117.

3. L.1835, p. 166.

4. L.1845, p. 28. Effective in 1847.

5. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 19; L.1849, p. 64.

6. Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 8; R.S.1874, p. 833.

7. Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930 shows population of Macoupin County 57,274 in 1920 and 48,703 in 1930. Population Bulletin Illinois, p. 9.

county judge was to give approval.¹ This amount was raised in 1874 to \$10,000 for counties having the population of Macoupin.² A copy of the bond is entered upon the records of the county clerk.

Assistants and deputies are appointed by the recorder in a number as determined by rule of the circuit court and as entered upon the court record.³ The compensation of the assistants and deputies is set by the county board. Written oaths of deputies are filed with the Secretary of State.⁴

In accordance with the duty of the recorder to record at length all written instruments, the following records are required to be kept:

1. An entry book in which data relating to date and order of receipt of instruments to be recorded or filed, and the names of parties and location of property, with a brief description of the premises, are entered. Each of such instruments is numbered by the recorder with the corresponding number of the entry. The entry book serves as a table of contents, with descriptive memoranda, for all instruments recorded at length or filed in the recorder's office.
2. Well-bound books for recording at length any instrument in writing entitled to be recorded, in the order of time of its reception. Separate books are allowed to be kept for the recording of different classes of instruments and two distinct series of document numbers may be used in recording documents received for recordation. One series preceded by the letter "B" is for the recordation of bills of sales of personal property, chattel mortgages, releases, extensions, and assignments thereof. The other series of document numbers is for all other instruments received for recordation.
3. Grantor and grantee indexes. In the grantor index are listed the names of the grantors in alphabetical order and the names of the grantees. The grantee index shows the names of the grantees in alphabetical order and the names of the grantors. Each index also shows the date of the instrument, time of receipt, kind of instrument, consideration, book and page of recordation, or the number under which it is filed, and a brief description of the premises.

1. L.1871-72, p. 645.

2. R.S.1874, p. 833.

3. Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 9; R.S.1874, p. 833.

4. R.S.1874, p. 833.

4. Indexes to each book of record in which are entered in alphabetical order, the names of each grantor and grantee and page on which the instrument is recorded. This series indexes instruments such as powers of attorney, chattel mortgages, and those recorded by corporations.
5. An index to recorded maps and plats, based on location of property, sometimes arranged by section, township, and range.
6. An abstract book, in effect indexing records by showing for each tract every conveyance or incumbrance recorded, its execution and filing date, and the book and page of its recordation. Series optional with county board.
7. A separate book to record certificates of honorable discharge from military, aviation, and naval service.¹

The recorder, in recording at length any instrument in writing, is permitted to make a handwritten or typewritten transcription, a photographic or photostatic reproduction, or to use a combination of these methods.² In addition to the instruments received for recordation, the recorder is required, upon receipt, to file any mortgage, trust deed, or conveyance of personal property having the effect of a mortgage or lien upon such property which is endorsed with the words, "This instrument to be filed, but not recorded." The recorder marks such instruments "filed" and enters the time of their receipt and files them in his office.³

General Index

96. GENERAL INDEX GRANTOR-GRANTEE, 1829---. 58 v. (1-27, 2 not numbered, grantor; 1-27, 2 not numbered, grantee).

General index to recorded instruments, showing names of grantor and grantee, date and type of instrument, date of recording, book and page of record, consideration, and legal description of property. Arr. alph. by names of grantor and grantee. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 540 p. 18 x 12 x 4. Cir. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

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1. L.1819, p. 18,20,21; R.L.1829, p. 116,117; L.1847, p. 69; L.1853, p. 254; L.1867, p. 148; L.1869, p. 2; L.1871-72, p. 645,646; L.1873, p. 144; R.S.1874, p. 834-37; L.1917, p. 652; L.1925, p. 521; L.1933-34, Third Sp. Sess., p. 214.
 2. L.1933-34, Third Sp. Sess., p. 214.
 3. L.1927, p. 521; L.1929, p. 592-94; L.1933, p. 860.

Recorder - Entry Books;
Instruments Recorded

(97-101)

Entry Books

97. ENTRY BOOKS, 1829--. 24 v. (1 not numbered, 2-24).

Entry book of instruments filed for recording, showing names of grantor and grantee, date of execution, number and type of instrument, consideration, legal description of property, to whom delivered, date of delivery, book and page of entry, and amount of fees for recording. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 320 p. $17\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 3$. Cir. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

98. LAND PATENT, 1835-56, 1910--. 3 v. (A, 254, 292). Title varies:

Land Entry Book. 1857-1909 in Miscellaneous Records, entry 102. Record of land patents, deeds issued for payment of taxes, and other agreements, showing date of entry, name of owner, legal description of property, and consideration. Arr. chron. 1835-56, no index; for index, 1910--, see entry 96. 1835-56, hdw.; 1910-22, hdw. on pr. fm.; 1923--, typed. 279 - 530 p. $17 \times 12 \times 2 - 18 \times 12 \times 2$. Cir. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

99. ENTRY BOOKS OF COAL MINE MAPS, 1904--. 1 v.

Record of coal mine maps, showing map number and date, name of coal company, and recording fees. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 200 p. $17\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2} \times 3$. Cir. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

Instruments Recorded and Filed

General

100. FILES, DEEDS AND RELEASES, 1829-1916. 283 f.b.

Instruments left for recording and not called for, including deeds, releases, mortgages, agreements, leases, extensions, and certificates of levy and sale. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. and hdw. on pr. fm. $9 \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$. Cir. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

101. DEED RECORDS, 1829--. 128 v.. (A-Z with duplications, 219-383 not consecutive).

Copies of all typed of recorded deeds and mortgages, showing names of grantor and grantee, date of execution, number and type of instrument, consideration, legal description of property, and date of recording. Contains Master's Deeds (Sheriff's Deed on Executions), 1858-61, 1893-1906, entry 103; (Warranty) Deeds, 1829-64, entry 104; Tax Deed (Record), 1872-89, entry 105; (Quitclaim) Deeds, 1829-64, 1915-24, 1928--, entry 106; Railroad (Deed) Record, 1851-81, 1896--, entry 107; Mortgage Records, 1830-33, entry 109; and Release Record, 1829-33, entry 111. Arr. chron. For index, see entry 96. 1829-51, hdw.; 1852-1910, hdw. and hdw. on pr. fm.; 1911--, hdw., typed, and hdw. and typed on pr. fm. 530 p. $18 \times 12 \times 3$. Cir. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

Recorder - Instruments
Recorded and Filed

(102-106)

102. MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS, 1834--. 73 v. (A-Z with duplications and omissions, 229-382 not consecutive).

Copies of miscellaneous recorded instruments including deeds, discharges in bankruptcy, proofs of heirship, wills, certificates of redemption, bonds for deeds, agreements, dedications of rights of way, powers of attorney, articles of incorporation, leases, and affidavits of ownership. Also contains Land Patent, 1857-1909, entry 98; Mortgage Records, 1834-56, entry 109; Release Record, 1834-61, 1864-69, entry 111; Chattel Mortgages, 1853-57, entry 112; Sheriff's Certificate and Levy, 1890-1913, entry 114; Master's (and Sheriff's) Certificate of Purchase, 1895-1915, entry 115; and Oil Lease Records, 1901-7, 1920--, entry 125. Arr. chron. For index, see entry 96. 1834-1920, hdw.; 1921--, typed. 530 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Cir. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

Deeds

103. MASTER'S DEEDS (Sheriff's Deed on Executions), 1862-92, 1907--. 3 v. (AC, 235, 323). 1858-61, 1893-1906 in Deed Records, entry 101.

Copies of recorded master's and sheriff's deeds, showing names of grantor, grantee, and master or sheriff, legal description of property, amount and date of sale, redemption period, and dates of filing and recording. Arr. chron. For index, see entry 96. Hdw. on pr. fm. 360 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Cir. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

104. (Warranty) DEEDS, 1865--. 56 v. (A-Z with duplications and omissions, 222-383 not consecutive). 1829-64 in Deed Records, entry 101.

Recordation of warranty deeds, showing number and date of instrument, names of grantor, grantee, and recorder, legal description of property, consideration, acknowledgment, and dates of filing and recording. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of grantor; for index, see entry 96. 1865-67, hdw.; 1868--, hdw. and typed on pr. fm. 530 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Cir. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

105. TAX DEED (Record), 1890--. 1 v. (ES). 1872-89 in Deed Records, entry 101.

Recordation of tax deeds, showing date and number of instrument, names of owner and purchaser, legal description of property, amount of tax and costs, and dates of purchase, filing, and recording. Arr. chron. For index, see entry 96. Hdw. on pr. fm. 480 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Cir. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

106. (Quitclaim) DEEDS, 1865-1914, 1925-27. 10 v. (AQ, BH, BY, EA, EM, FB, FO, OV, 321, 343). 1829-64, 1915-24, 1928--, in Deed Records, entry 101.

Recordation of quitclaim deeds, showing date and number of instrument, names of grantor and grantee, consideration, legal description of property, acknowledgment, and dates of filing and recording. Arr. chron. For index, see ontry 96. Hdw. on pr. fm. 530 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Cir. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

Recorder - Instruments
Recorded and Filed

(107-111)

107. RAILROAD (Deed) RECORD, 1882-95. 1 v. 1851-81, 1896-- in Deed Records, entry 101.

Recordation of deeds of land to railroad companies, showing date and number of instrument, names of grantor and railroad, consideration, legal description of property, acknowledgment, and dates of filing and recording. Arr. chron. For index, see entry 96. Hdw. 530 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Cir. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

Mortgages - Real Property

108. INDEX TO MARGINAL RELEASES, 1910--. 1 v.

Index to marginal releases of chattel and real estate mortgages, showing names of parties, dates of execution and filing, book and page of record, consideration, and amount of fee for recording. Arr. alph. by name of releasor. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 300 p. 14 x 9 x 2. Cir. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

109. MORTGAGE RECORDS, 1857--. 68 v. (A-Z with duplications and omissions, 226-381 not consecutive). 1830-33 in Deed Records, entry 101; 1834-56 in Miscellaneous Records, entry 102.

Copies of recorded mortgages, showing date and number of instrument, names of mortgagor and mortgagee, legal description of property, consideration, terms of mortgage, and dates of filing and recording. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of mortgagor; for sep. index, 1857-1911, see entry 96; for sep. index, 1912--, see entry 110. 1857-1924, hdw. on pr. fm.; 1925--, typed on pr. fm. 530 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Cir. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

110. MORTGAGE INDEX REAL ESTATE, 1912--. 10 v. (1-4, 1 not numbered, mortgagor; 1-4, 1 not numbered, mortgagee).

Index to mortgage records, showing names of mortgagor and mortgagee, dates of instrument and filing, consideration, and book and page of entry. Arr. alph. by names of mortgagor and mortgagee. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 540 p. 18 x 12 x 4. Cir. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

111. RELEASE RECORD, 1862-63, 1870--. 24 v. (AF, BO, CO, DH, DX, EG, FN, FV, GH, GL, GW, 230, 253, 273, 284, 285, 308, 314, 335, 339, 348, 357, 365, 374). 1829-33 in Deed Records, entry 101; 1834-61, 1864-69 in Miscellaneous Records, entry 102.

Copies of recorded releases, showing date and number of instrument, names of parties, consideration, legal description of property, terms of release, acknowledgment, and dates of filing and recording. Arr. chron. For index, see entry 96. Hdw. on pr. fm. 530 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Cir. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

Mortgages - Chattel

112. CHATTEL MORTGAGES, 1858--. 77 v. (A, 2, 3, 5-25, 29-81).
1853-57 in Miscellaneous Records, entry 102.

Recordation of chattel mortgages, showing names of mortgagor and mortgagee, date, terms, and amount of mortgage, description and location of property, dates of filing and recording, and acknowledgment. Arr. chron. 1858-95, indexed alph. by name of mortgagor; for sep. index, 1896--, see entry 113. 1858-1930, hdw. on pr. fm.; 1931--, typed and typed on pr. fm. 550 p. 18 x 12 x 3. V. A, 2, 3, 5-25, 29-60, 1858-1931, large vlt., bsmt.; v. 61-81, 1932--, cir. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

113. CHATTEL MORTGAGE INDEX MORTGAGOR-MORTGAGEE, 1896--. 9 v. (4-8, mortgagor and mortgagee; 2 not numbered, mortgagor; 2 not numbered, mortgagee).

Index to chattel mortgages, showing names of mortgagor and mortgagee, dates of execution and filing, consideration, and book and page of entry. Arr. alph. by names of mortgagor and mortgagee. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 500 p. 18 x 12 x 3. V. 4-6, 1896-1923, large vlt., bsmt.; v. 7, 8, 4 not numbered, 1924--, cir. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

Certificates of Levy and Sale

114. SHERIFF'S CERTIFICATE AND LEVY, 1841-89, 1914--. 2 v. (A, 273).
Title varies: Levy Record. 1890-1913 in Miscellaneous Records, entry 102.

Record of sheriff's certificates of levy, showing date and number of instrument, names of complainant, defendant, and sheriff, legal description of property, and dates of filing and recording. Arr. chron. 1841-89, no index; 1914--, indexed alph. by name of defendant; for sep. index, 1914--, see entry 96. 1841-89, hdw.; 1914--, typed. 200 - 570 p. 15 x 10 x 1½ - 18 x 12 x 3. Cir. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

115. MASTER'S (and Sheriff's) CERTIFICATE OF PURCHASE, 1916--.

2 v. (279, 302). 1895-1915 in Miscellaneous Records, entry 102.

Recordation of master's and sheriff's certificates of purchase, showing names of complainant, defendant, purchaser, and master or sheriff, terms and place of sale, description of property, redemption period, amount of sale, and dates of sale, filing, and recording. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of complainant. Typed. 480 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Cir. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

Bonds of Officers (See
also entries 2, 85-88)

116. TOWNSHIP TREASURERS' BOND RECORD, 1889-1922. 1 v. Discontinued.
Copies of recorded township school treasurers' bonds, showing names of treasurer, township, and sureties, school district, amount and terms of bond, trustee's signature, and dates of bond and filing. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 200 p. 18 x 12 x 2. Cir. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

Recorder - Instruments
Recorded and Filed

(117-122)

117. (Township) COLLECTORS' BONDS, 1872-1918. 3 v. Discontinued. Copies of town collectors' recorded bonds, showing names of collector, township, and sureties, amount, date, and terms of bond, and dates of filing and recording. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of collector. Hdw. on pr. fm. 500 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Large vlt., bsmt.

Other Instruments

118. (Civil War) SOLDIERS' DISCHARGE, 1864--. 1 v. (A). Last entry 1933.

Copies of Civil War soldiers' recorded discharges, showing name of soldier, rank, number of regiment, date of enrollment, length of service, date and reason for discharge, birthplace, occupation, and dates of filing and recording. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of soldier. Hdw. on pr. fm. 300 p. 17 x 11 x 2. Cir. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

For other military records, see entries 78, 119.

119. (World War) SOLDIERS' DISCHARGE RECORD, 1917--. 2 v. (1, 2). Copies of recorded discharges of World War soldiers, showing name, age, marital status, qualifications, occupation, and address of soldier, date and place of birth and enlistment, period of service, date and kind of discharge, name of commanding officer, and dates of filing and recording. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of soldier. Hdw. on pr. fm. 340 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Cir. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

For other military records, see entries 78, 118.

120. STALLION LIEN RECORD, 1888--. 2 v. Missing: 1895-1921. Record of liens on gets, showing names of claimant, owner, stallion, and dam, amount and date of lien, addresses of claimant and owner, description of colt, and date of filing. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of owner. Hdw. on pr. fm. 312 p. 17 x 12 x 2. 1 v., 1888-94, large vlt., bsmt.; 1 v., 1922--, cir. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

121. STALLION REGISTER RECORD, 1911-17. 1 v. Discontinued as county record. Subsequent similar records kept by State Department of Agriculture.

Register of stallion certificates, showing certificate and registration numbers, names of owner and stallion, description, age, type, sire, and dam of stallion, date of foaling, signature of secretary of board, and date of filing for record. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of owner. Hdw. on pr. fm. 280 p. 17 x 11 x 2. Cir. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

For prior records, see entry 79.

122. REGISTER OF FARM NAMES, 1915--. 1 v. (1). Register of farm names, showing number and date of certificate, names and addresses of owner and farm, legal description of land comprising farm, and date of recording. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 320 p. 17½ x 11 x 1. Cir. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

123. FEDERAL TAX LIENS, 1924--. 1 v.

Federal tax lien record showing name of taxpayer, residence or place of business, collector's serial number, amount of tax assessed, additional tax, certificate of discharge of lien, and dates of execution, filing, and recording. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 50 p. 14 x 9 x 1. Cir. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

124. TAX LIENS, 1925--. 3 f.b.

Bills to foreclose tax liens, showing names of complainant, defendant, and attorneys, years for which taxes are levied and due, legal description of delinquent property, amount of penalties and costs, and date of filing. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 9 x 4 x 13. Cir. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

125. OIL LEASE RECORDS, 1908-19. 2 v. (250, 262). 1901-7, 1920--
in Miscellaneous Records, entry 102.

Copies of recorded oil leases, showing date and number of instrument, names of owner, lessor, and witness, consideration, legal description of property, terms of contract, acknowledgment, and dates of filing and recording. Arr. chron. For index, see entry 96. Hdw. on pr. fm. 530 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Cir. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

Maps and Plats

126. (MACOUPIN COUNTY MINES), 1904--. 380 maps.

Maps of Macoupin County mines, showing entry number, date of blueprint and of filing, names of mine and surveyor, outline of mine properties, shafts, tunnels, timbering, and tunnels in operation. Blueprint. 1 in. to 200 ft. 5 x 3 - 18 x 15. Cir. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

127. PLAT INDEX, 1855--. 1 v.

Index to plat records, showing book and page of entry, title of plat, name of town and addition, and remarks. Arr. alph. by title of plat. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 80 p. 14 x 9 x 1. Cir. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

128. PLAT BOOKS, 1855--. 5 v. (1 not lettered, A-D).

Plat record of municipal corporations, towns, villages, cemeteries, roads, private property, parks, and railways, showing legal description and plat of property, name of owner, and dates of survey and filing. Also contains (Hard Road) Plat Book, 1920-29, entry 129. Arr. chron. For index, see entry 127. 1855-1903, hdw.; 1904--., hdw. and typed. 150 - 420 p. 24 x 18 x 2 - 36 x 36 x 4. Cir. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

129. (Hard Road) PLAT BOOK, 1930--. 1 v. (E). 1920-29 in Plat
Books, entry 128.

Plats of hard-road rights of way, showing exact location, and legal description of highways in Macoupin County, route number, name of surveyor, and dates of survey and filing. Scale 1 in. to 400 ft. Arr. chron. For index, see entry 127. Hdw. 255 p. 24 x 18 x 2. Cir. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

IV. COUNTY COURT

The county court serves as the judicial branch of county government. This court is administered by the county judge who is elected for a four-year term by the county electorate. Before entering upon the duties of his office, the county judge is required to take and subscribe to an oath which he files with the Secretary of State. The compensation of the Macoupin county judge was originally set at \$2.50 per diem for holding court, which was paid quarterly out of the county treasury.¹ Today, the judge in this county receives \$4,500 per annum.² The court hears and determines matters in which it has original or concurrent jurisdiction, including appeals from the justices of the peace and police magistrates.³

At the time of the organization of Macoupin County, the powers of the judiciary in all counties were administered only by the justices of the peace,⁴ the probate judge,⁵ and the circuit court.⁶ Later, a civil and criminal court with jurisdiction coextensive with the county lines was established under the provisions of the Constitution of 1848 and legislation of 1849.⁷ The court created was the county court. This unit of county government was established with a partial reversion to the dual function, administrative and judicial, of the local judiciary in Illinois under the Territorial Laws prior to 1818. The court was different from the territorial courts in that its composition varied for each of the two functions. The judicial court was administered by the county judge, who was elected by the county electorate and commissioned by the Governor. His original four-year tenure of office has remained effective to the present.⁸ As the administrative body, the court was made up of the county judge and two justices of the peace.⁹

Under the second constitution complete separation of county business powers from the judicial could be had with the acceptance by the county electorate of an independent administrative body, the board of supervisors, established under township organization.¹⁰ This plan of government was not selected immediately, and Macoupin was governed by the dual

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1. L.1849, p. 62,63.
 2. L.1933, p. 616.
 3. R.S.1874, p. 339,340; L.1881, p. 70.
 4. Constitution of 1818, Art. IV, sec. 8; L.1819, p. 192.
 5. L.1821, p. 119.
 6. L.1819, p. 380.
 7. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 16; L.1849, p. 62.
 8. L.1849, p. 62; R.S.1874, p. 339; L.1933, p. 451.
 9. L.1849, p. 65.
 10. Constitution of 1848, Art. VII, sec. 6; L.1849, p. 192,202-04; L.1851, p. 38,50-52.

county court until 1870 when the county board of supervisors became successor to the county court in its jurisdiction over county affairs and business. From that date on, the county court has served only as a judicial court in Macoupin County.

The county court as established in 1849 was vested with the same civil and criminal jurisdiction as the justices of the peace. The county judge was made a conservator of the peace. He was given the same power and authority as the circuit judge in preserving order in the court and punishing contempts offered the court while in session.¹ Suits for the sale of delinquent lands for taxes of 1848, and prior years, could be brought and presented in either the circuit or county court, but for taxes of subsequent years, the county court was given exclusive original jurisdiction.² The court also exercised jurisdiction equal with that of the circuit court over naturalization.³

In addition to its civil and criminal jurisdiction, the court was vested with all the powers and jurisdiction in probate matters which were vested prior to this date in the court of the probate justice. The court was given concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court in hearing and determining applications for the sale of real estate of deceased persons and for the payment of debts for the estate.⁴ In Macoupin County the county judge has served to the present day in his ex-officio capacity as judge of the probate court.⁵

The law jurisdiction of the county court in Macoupin County is concurrent with that of the circuit court in that class of cases wherein the justices of the peace have jurisdiction where the value of the amount in controversy does not exceed \$1,000,⁶ in all cases of appeals from justices of the peace and police magistrates, and in all criminal offenses and misdemeanors where the punishment is not imprisonment in the penitentiary or death.⁷ The county court also has original jurisdiction in matters relating to indigent mothers⁸ and jurisdiction over insane persons not charged with crime.⁹

1. L.1849, p. 65.

2. Ibid., p. 126.

3. U.S.S. at Large, v. 2, p. 155.

4. L.1849, p. 65.

5. Constitution of 1870, Art. VI, sec. 18; R.S.1874, p. 339; L.1933, p. 449.

6. Under the laws of 1872 and the revised statutes of 1874, the jurisdiction was in cases wherein the amount involved did not exceed \$500. (L.1871-72, p. 325; R.S.1874, p. 340). Legislation enacted in 1933 extended the jurisdiction to \$2,000 (L1933, p. 452), but a later amendment of the same session, passed June 21, 1933, placed the jurisdiction in cases where the amount involved is not over \$1,000 (Ibid., p. 449).

7. R.S.1874, p. 340; L.1877, p. 77; L.1933, p. 448.

8. L.1913, p. 127; L.1915, p. 243; L.1921, p. 164; L.1935, p. 256.

9. L.1869, p. 366; R.S.1874, p. 685.

The county and circuit courts have original jurisdiction in cases of juvenile offenders. This jurisdiction is over matters dealing with dependent, neglected, and delinquent children. The authority includes provision for the treatment, control, maintenance, adoption, and guardianship of such children.¹

In 1899 provision was made for the appointment by the court of a juvenile probation officer to serve without compensation from the public treasury and at the pleasure of the court.² In 1907 an amendment to this act authorized the court to allow compensation to such officers in a sum to be set by the county board, but the power of the court to appoint probation officers to serve without pay was in no way abridged by this legislation.³ An amendment of 1925 provided that if more than one probation officer were appointed, one was to be designated as chief probation officer. To be eligible for the position of chief probation officer, the candidate was required to have had experience in social welfare work equivalent to one year spent in active practical welfare work. Minimum rates, based upon population, were established for the compensation of these officers, the county board to fix the amount. Where a county had only one probation officer, the salary rates were made to apply to that individual. For Macoupin County, and others with a population of more than twenty-five thousand and less than fifty thousand⁴ the rate is set at a sum not less than \$100 a month. The court, however, retains the power to appoint probation officers to serve without pay.⁵

The officer under consideration makes investigation on order of the court and takes charge of the child before and after trial. He is required to be present at the court hearings in order that he may represent the interest of the child. This officer also furnishes information and assistance as required by the court.⁶

Upon petition filed with the clerk of the court for the removal of a neglected or dependent child from the custody of its parents or guardian, process is issued for appearance. The summons may be served by the sheriff or the duly appointed probation officer.⁷

At any time after the filing of the petition and pending the final disposition, the court may allow the child to remain in the possession of its custodian, or in its home subject to the visitation of the probation

1. L.1899, p. 131-37; L.1901, p. 141-44; L.1905, p. 152-56; L.1907, p. 70-78.

2. L.1899, p. 133.

3. L.1907, p. 69,70.

4. In 1930 the population of Macoupin County was listed as 48,703. Population Bulletin Illinois (Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930), p. 9.

5. L.1925, p. 187,188.

6. L.1899, p. 133; L.1925, p. 187,188.

7. L.1899, p. 132,133; L.1905, p. 153,154; L.1907, p. 72,73.

officer; or the child may be ordered in custody of the probation officer.¹ If upon hearing the case the court finds the child to be dependent or neglected, the court may commit the child to an association or institution, or allow the child to remain in his home subject to the visitation of the probation officer.² In a similar fashion the probation officer for adults, an appointee of the circuit court, assists the county court in the administration of justice among adult violators.³

In cases of delinquency, if the court finds any child to be delinquent, the court may commit the child to an institution or to the custody of the probation officer. The court may, upon its discretion, send juvenile offenders and vagrants to the state reform school rather than to the county jail.⁴

Another probation officer, also an appointee of the county court, assists the court in mothers' pension cases. The state and county funds for indigent mothers and their children are administered by the county court, its appointed probation officers, the county board with the assistance of the county clerk, the county treasurer, and the State Department of Public Welfare. The county court, however, is given original jurisdiction in these matters.⁵

A mother whose husband is dead or incapacitated, or who is abandoned by her husband, is entitled to the benefits of the mothers' pension fund when she is in need. Such mother may file an application with the county court for relief. The case of the applicant is then investigated by the probation officer under the direction of the court.⁶ A report and recommendation of the approval or disapproval of such application is then made by this officer of the court. If the application is approved, the probation officer or other person may file with the clerk of the court a written petition verified by affidavit setting forth the facts giving the court jurisdiction and other facts upon which an order for relief is entered. Upon receipt of the petition, a summons is issued to the mother and the county board for appearance. The usual procedure is for the board to make a written appearance. Upon the hearing in court, the court may make an order upon the county board to pay monthly such money as may be necessary for the care of the mother and her child or children in accordance with the provisions of law.⁷

1. L.1907, p. 74.

2. L.1923, p. 180,181.

3. L.1911, p. 280-82.

4. L.1907, p. 75.

5. L.1913, p. 127; L.1915, p. 243; L.1921, p. 164; L.1935, p. 256.

6. L.1913, p. 127; L.1915, p. 244; L.1935, p. 256,257.

7. L.1913, p. 127-29; L.1935, p. 257.

To carry out this procedure, the county court appoints the probation officer who serves during the pleasure of the court and is compensated for his services by the county in such amount as determined by the county board. As noted above, this officer is required to investigate all applications for relief and make a written report to the court. In addition to this duty, the probation officer makes quarterly visits and supervises, under the direction of the court, the families to which such assistance has been granted.¹

The county board annually levies a tax on all taxable property to provide for the mothers' pension fund. The levy is made not in excess of two-fifths of one mill on a dollar in Macoupin County.² In addition the General Assembly, from time to time, makes appropriations to the State Department of Public Welfare which funds, in turn, are distributed to the several counties to supplement the pension fund. To become entitled to the state appropriations, the county must meet the standards of administration set by the state agency. The county treasurer certifies to the state department an itemized statement, attested by the county clerk, of the money paid out during each quarter in accordance with the legislative provisions for this pension and also certifies annually the total assessed valuation and amount of money raised by tax levy for the mothers' pension fund.³

Jurisdiction in the election procedure is vested variously in the county board, the county court, and the county clerk. In the event that any city, village, or incorporated town adopts the City Election Act the county judge appoints a board of three election commissioners to have charge of elections in that political unit. Only one such board, however, is appointed in each county. This board has jurisdiction over elections in all cities, villages, or incorporated towns which may adopt the act.⁴ Otherwise, jurisdiction is vested in the county board, county court, and county clerk. The county court has original jurisdiction in election contests for certain county, district, and township offices.⁵

Aiding in the settlement of questions arising in the course of the election procedure is the county officers electoral board. This body consists of the county judge as chairman, the county clerk, and the state's attorney.⁶

1. L.1913, p. 129,130; L.1935, p. 258.

2. L.1919, p. 780,781; L.1927, p. 196,197; L.1928, First Sp. Sess., p. 3,4; L.1933, p. 194.

3. L.1935, p. 259.

4. L.1885, p. 147-49; L.1899, p. 163-65; L.1917, p. 445,446; L.1929, p. 399; L.1933, p. 534; L.1935-36, Fourth Sp. Sess., p. 35.

5. L.1871-72, p. 396.

6. L.1891, p. 110; L.1933, p. 552.

The several nomination papers for county offices are filed with the county clerk and are considered valid unless objections are made within five days after the last day for filing such papers. Objections to nominations are made to the county officers electoral board for any office of the county, park district, or other division coterminous with or less than the county and other than a city, village, incorporated town, or township.¹ The objector's petition is filed with the county clerk who presents the same, together with the nomination papers or certificate, before the electoral board.² The petition contains the objector's name and residence, the nature of the objection, the interest of the objector, and the relief sought of the board.³ A notice of the hearing is sent to the candidate. Upon hearing the objections, the board renders a final decision by majority vote. In the event the candidate whose nomination is protested is a member of the electoral board, the circuit judge is required to fill his place.⁴

Under an act of 1933, housing corporations may be organized in Illinois for the express purpose of improving housing conditions.⁵ Such corporations are subject to the supervision and control of the State Housing Board. This state agency has authority, after investigations and public hearings, to approve the acquisition of property and construction of housing projects. If the State Housing Board approves a project over the objections of ten percent of the property owners within a mile, but not included in the project, it must then file an application with the clerk of the county court to be submitted to the county judge for the confirmation of its approval. Such application is to contain copies of the findings and order of the board, transcript of testimony, description of the project and public spaces, statement of location, and reasons for approval by the board. The objectors to the project may file objections in the county court to the confirmation of such a project. The county judge then examines the application, objections, and any additional evidence before rendering a decision of "approved" or "not approved" on the application.⁶

Appeals from the judgments and decisions of the county court may be taken to the circuit court.⁷ To the appellate court or supreme court may be taken and prosecuted appeals and writs of error in proceedings for the sale of lands for taxes and special assessments, in all common law and attachment cases, and in cases of forcible detainer and forcible entry and detainer. Such appeals and writs of error are, when not otherwise provided, taken and prosecuted in the same manner as appeals and writs of error from the circuit court.⁸

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1. L.1891, p. 110,111; L.1929, p. 394.
 2. L.1891, p. 111; L.1929, p. 394; L.1933, p. 552.
 3. L.1929, p. 394,395.
 4. L.1933, p. 552.
 5. Ibid., p. 396-415; L.1933-34, Third Sp. Sess., p. 167-74.
 6. Ibid.
 7. R.S.1874, p. 339; L.1933, p. 396.
 8. R.S.1874, p. 339; L.1877, p. 77; L.1881, p. 66.

The records of the county court are kept by its clerk. In Macoupin County the county clerk is ex-officio clerk of the county court. In addition to the statutory records described below the clerk necessarily maintains others in effecting the court's orders.¹

For the court the clerk keeps the following records:

1. Books of record of the proceedings and judgments of the court with alphabetical indexes by names of parties. Proceedings are recorded at length only in cases designated by law or when the court, at the motion and assumption of expenses by one of the parties, so orders. In practice, the court record has been broken down from an early date into segregated types of proceedings and judgments.
2. "Plaintiff-Defendant Index to Court Records" and "Defendant-Plaintiff Index to Court Records," intended to be separate records, but frequently combined in a single volume with the two indexes segregated in each volume.
3. A general docket in which all suits are entered in the order they are commenced.
4. A judgment and execution docket containing a column for the entry of satisfaction or other disposition. In practice, an execution docket is frequently set up independently.
5. Additional dockets, designated as the clerk's, judge's, and bar docket. In practice, the bar docket has tended to drop out of use.²
6. A fee book in which costs and fees are to be entered under the proper title of the cause. In practice, separate series of volumes are maintained under these titles of causes.
7. Transcripts of proceedings in appeals from justices' courts, dockets thereof, and transcripts of judgment for liens, etc., from justices' courts.
8. Naturalization records including petitions, proceedings, final certificates, etc. The county courts in Illinois prior to 1906 met the requirement of Federal statutes to exercise naturalization jurisdiction.³

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1. The form which such records take is generally determined by court order (L.1849, p. 66; R.S.1874, p. 263).
 2. The Civil Practice Act of 1933 grants authority to county courts, subject to rules promulgated by the Supreme Court and not inconsistent with statutory requirements, to make such rules as they may deem expedient, regulating dockets and calendars of said court (L.1933, p. 786).
 3. U.S.S. at Large, v. 2, p. 153; U.S.R.S.1789-1874, p. 378.

9. Original documents used in court hearings and determinations; of particular importance in the large number of cases where complete proceedings are not spread on court record.¹
10. Monthly reports of the warden of the county jail containing a list of all prisoners in his custody and showing the cause of commitment and names of persons by whom committed.²

Proceedings of Court

130. COMMON LAW FILES (Closed Cases), 1872--. 57 bdl., 1 f.b. Files of original papers in common law cases, including summonses, subpoenas, petitions, citations, defendants' answers, stipulations, pleas, jury venires, challenges to array of jurors, transcripts of evidence, instructions to jury, jury verdicts, and orders of the court. Also contains Dependent and Delinquent, 1872-1936, entry 161; Widows' and Mothers' Pensions, 1913-36, entry 162; and Drainage Files, 1883-1928, 1931--, entry 358. Arr. by case no. No index. Hdw., hdw. on pr. fm., typed, and typed on pr. fm. Bdl. 12 x 4 x 10; f.b. 11 x 5 x 14. 57 bdl., 1872-1935, small vlt., bsmt.; 1 f.b., 1936--, co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

131. COMMON LAW FILES (Pending Cases), 1930--. 5 f.b. Files of original papers in pending law cases, including the same types of documents as those enumerated in entry 130 for closed cases. Arr. by case no. No index. Hdw. and hdw. on pr. fm. 12 x 5 x 18. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

132. COUNTY COURT RECORD (Common Law), 1872--. 3 v. (1-3). Common law record showing term date, case number, names of plaintiff, defendant, witnesses, and attorneys, nature of case, action taken, orders of court, and signatures of judge and clerk. Also contains Adoption Record, 1879-1907, entry 137; County Court Confessions, 1872-1925, entry 138; and Record of Defaults, 1875--, entry 139. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. 1872-1909, hdw.; 1910--, typed. 500 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

1. R.S.1845, p. 323,324,414,418,419; L.1865, p. 79,80; L.1871-72, p. 325; R.S.1874, p. 262,263,339; L.1877, p. 77; L.1933, p. 448,451; U.S.S. at Large, v. 2, p. 153-55; U.S.R.S.1789-1874, p. 378-80; U.S.S. at Large, v. 34, part 1, p. 596-607; U.S.S. at Large, v. 44, part 2, p. 709-710.

2. R.S.1874, p. 616; L.1933, p. 678.

133. CRIMINAL CASE FILES (Closed Cases), 1871--. 106 bdl., 48 f.b. Files of original papers in criminal cases, including summonses, subpoenas, instructions to jury, probation papers, appeals, affidavits of witnesses, jury lists, writs of mittimus and habeas corpus, indictments, bonds for appearance, and court orders. Also contains Juvenile and Adult Probation Cases, 1899-1936, entry 160. Arr. by case no. No index. Hdw., typed, and hdw. and typed on pr. fm. Bdl. 12 x 4 x 8; f.b. 10 x 5 x 14. 106 bdl., 1871-1929, small vlt., bsmt.; 48 f.b., 1930--., co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

134. CRIMINAL FILES (Pending Cases), 1936--. 3 f.b. Files of original papers in pending criminal cases, including the same types of documents as those enumerated in entry 133 for closed cases. Arr. by case no. No index. Hdw. and typed on pr. fm. 12 x 5 x 8. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

135. COUNTY COURT RECORD (Criminal), 1873--. 3 v. (1-3). Record of criminal cases, showing term date, names of plaintiff, defendant, attorneys, witnesses, jurors, and officers of court, nature of case, proceedings and orders of court, and final disposition. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. 1873-1909, hdw.; 1910--., typed. 500 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

136. ADOPTION RECORD (Files), 1879--. 2 bdl., 3 f.b. Files of original papers in adoption cases, including petitions, affidavits of petitioners and investigators, investigators' reports, court orders, and decrees of adoption. Arr. by case no. No index. Hdw. and hdw. on pr. fm. Bdl. 12 x 4 x 6; f.b. 10 x 5 x 14. 2 bdl., 1879-1911, small vlt., bsmt.; 3 f.b., 1912--., co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

137. ADOPTION RECORD, 1908--. 2 v. (1, 2). 1879-1907 in County Court Record (Common Law), entry 132. Record of adoptions, showing case number, names of petitioner and judge, sex, name, and age of child, consent by guardian, orders of court, investigators' reports, and dates of petition, adoption, and filing of papers. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of petitioner. Hdw. on pr. fm. 149 p. 18 x 12 x 2. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

138. COUNTY COURT CONFESSIONS, 1926--. 1 v. (A). 1872-1925 in County Court Record (Common Law), entry 132. Record of judgments by confession in vacation, showing names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, date of entry of confession, amount of judgment, and costs. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. on pr. fm. 320 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

139. RECORD OF DEFAULTS, 1872-74. 1 v. 1875-- in County Court Record (Common Law), entry 132. Record of judgments by default, showing court term, case number, names of plaintiff, defendant, judge, clerk, and sheriff, amount of damages, orders and proceedings of court, and date of recording. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 420 p. 17 x 11 x 3. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

140. VILLAGE ORGANIZATION, 1893--. 3 f.b.

Petitions for organization of villages presented to county court, and copies of ordinances of petitioning villages. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s east rm., 1st fl.

141. ORDINANCES, 1867-80. 1 f.b.

Ordinances approved by town boards of Carlinville, Bunker Hill, Gillespie, Scottville, and Dorchester, showing provisions of ordinance, dates of proposal and approval, and penalties for violation. No obvious arr. No index. Hdw. 10 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s east rm., 1st fl.

Dockets

Court Dockets

142. COMMON LAW, CRIMINAL INDEX RECORD, 1886--. 2 v. (1 not numbered, 1). Missing: 1889-1919.

Index to judges' dockets of closed cases, showing names of plaintiff and defendant, case number, and book and page of docket entry. Arr. alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 400 p. 18 x 12 x 3. 1 v. not numbered, 1886-88, small vlt., bsmt.; v. 1, 1920--, co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

143. JUDGE'S TRANSFER DOCKET (Common Law), 1911--. 4 v. (1 not numbered, 3-5). 1884-1910 in Judge's Docket, entry 147.

Judge's docket of completed common law cases, showing case number, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, nature of case, abstract of proceedings, disposition of case, and dates. Arr. chron. 1911--, indexed alph. by name of defendant; for sep. index, 1920--, see entry 142. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 450 p. 17 x 13 x 4. 1 v. not numbered, 1911-20, large vlt., bsmt.; v. 3-5, 1921--, co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

144. JUDGE'S DOCKET, COMMON LAW (Pending Cases), 1927--. 1 v.

Judge's docket of pending common law cases, showing case number, term date, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, type of action, order of previous terms, summary of case, and dates. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 320 p. 17 x 13 x 4. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

145. JUDGE'S TRANSFER DOCKET CRIMINAL (Closed Cases), 1911--.

9 v. (3 not numbered, 3, 5-9). 1884-1910 in Judge's Docket, entry 147.

Judge's docket of completed criminal cases, showing case number, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, term date, charge, and summary of case. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of defendant; for sep. index, 1920--, see entry 142. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 450 p. 15 x 11 x 4. 3 v. not numbered, v. 3, 1911-22, large vlt., bsmt.; v. 5-9, 1923--, co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

146. JUDGE'S DOCKET CRIMINAL (Pending Cases), 1912--. 1 v.
Docket of pending criminal cases, showing case number, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, charge, orders of previous terms, abstract of proceedings, and date. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 450 p. 17 x 13 x 4. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

147. JUDGE'S DOCKET, 1884-1910. 2 v. (3, 4).
Judge's docket of closed common law and criminal cases, showing case number, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, term date, nature of case, abstract of proceedings, and disposition of case. Subsequently kept as Judge's Transfer Docket (Common Law), entry 143, and Judge's Transfer Docket Criminal (Closed Cases), entry 145. Arr. chron. 1884-85, 1889-1910, no index; for index, 1886-88, see entry 142. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 340 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

148. JUDGMENT AND EXECUTION DOCKET, 1927--. 1 v. (A).
Docket of county court judgments and executions, showing case number, names of plaintiff, defendant, and sheriff, nature and amount of judgment, costs, and fees, dates of judgment, execution, and sheriff's return, satisfaction, and record and fee book page of entry. Judgment Docket, entry 149, and Execution Docket, entry 150, formerly kept separately. Arr. alph. by name of person against whom judgment is entered. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 400 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

149. JUDGMENT DOCKET, 1873-1926. 3 v. (1, 2, A). 1927-- in Judgment and Execution Docket, entry 148.
Docket of judgments, showing case number, names of plaintiff and defendant, nature of judgment or decree, against whom entered, amounts of debt, damages, and costs, book and page numbers of record and fee book, and date of judgment. Arr. alph. by name of person against whom judgment is entered. Indexed alph. by name of plaintiff. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 300 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

150. EXECUTION DOCKET, 1873-1926. 2 v. 1927-- in Judgment and Execution Docket, entry 148.
Docket of executions issued, showing names of plaintiff and defendant, case number, amount of debts, damages, costs, and judgment, fee book and page, date of execution, and sheriff's return. Arr. alph. by name of person against whom judgment is entered. Indexed alph. by name of plaintiff. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 300 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

151. INSANITY DOCKET, 1893--. 4 v. (1-4).
Docket of proceedings in insanity cases, showing case number, names of alleged insane, attorneys, witnesses, and judge, summary of case, date, and book and page of entry. Also contains Dockets of Feeble Mindedness, 1893-1914, entry 152. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of alleged insane. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 520 p. 18 x 12 x 4. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

152. DOCKETS OF FEEBLE MINDEDNESS, 1915--. 1 v. 1893-1914 in
Insanity Docket, entry 151.

Docket of proceedings in feeble-minded cases, showing case number, names of petitioner, physicians, witnesses, and alleged feeble-minded, date of hearing, reports of commission, and orders of court. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of alleged feeble-minded. Hdw. on pr. fm. 147 p. 18 x 12 x 1. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

153. NATURALIZATION DOCKET, 1884-1906. 1 v.

Docket of naturalization cases, showing term date, certificate number, name and address of alien, and summary of case. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 230 p. 14 x 9 x 2. Co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

Justices' and Magistrates'

Dockets (See also entries 229, 230)

154. CIVIL (and Criminal) JUSTICE OF PEACE DOCKET, 1876-1936.

22 v. Current dockets in hands of incumbent justices.

Justices' dockets of civil and criminal cases, showing case number, names of plaintiff, defendant, attorneys, justice of peace, and witnesses, type of action, disposition of case, justice's signature, and date. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 296 p. 14 x 9 x 2. Large vlt., bsmt.

155. POLICE MAGISTRATES' DOCKETS, 1889-1927. 2 v. Subsequent
records in hands of magistrates.

Docket of cases tried by police magistrates, showing case number, names of plaintiff, defendant, and magistrate, kind of action, amount of costs, summary of case, and dates. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 323 p. 14 x 9 x 2. Large vlt., bsmt.

Fee Books

156. CRIMINAL FEES, 1872--. 8 v. (1 not numbered, 1, 3-8).

Title varies: Criminal and Civil Fees.

Register of fees collected in criminal cases, showing case number, names of plaintiff and defendant, total amount of costs and fees, and amount of payment. Also contains Civil Fees, 1872-83, 1901-12, entry 157. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 575 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

157. CIVIL FEES, 1884-1900, 1913--. 5 v. (2, 7-10). 1872-83,
1901-12 in Criminal Fees, entry 156.

Register of fees collected in civil cases, showing case number, names of plaintiff and defendant, and total amount of fees and costs. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 575 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

158. INSANITY FEES, 1908—. 2 v. (B, C). 1859-94 in Probate Fee Book, entry 204; 1895-1907 in Conservators' Fees, entry 206.

Register of fees received in insanity cases, showing case number, names of alleged insane and clerk, itemized list of fees and costs, date of payment, total, and remarks. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of alleged insane. Hdw. on pr. fm. 500 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

Bonds
(See also entry 133)

159. APPEAL BONDS, 1901—. 1 f.b., 1 bdl.

Appeal bonds from justice of peace court, showing names of surety, plaintiff, defendant, and justice of peace, nature of case, date, terms, and amount of bond, and acknowledgment. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. F.b. 14 x 15 x 18; bdl. 14 x 9 x 6. Co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

Probation

Adult and Juvenile

160. JUVENILE AND ADULT PROBATION CASES, 1937—. 1 f.d. 1899-1936 in Criminal Case Files (Closed Cases), entry 133.

Probation officer's files, including family data, court history, family investigation report, chronological record of supervision, summonses, court decrees, reports to probation officer, and court order of discharge. Arr. alph. by name of defendant. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 14 x 14 x 30. Probation officer's off., 2nd fl.

161. DEPENDENT AND DELINQUENT, 1937—. 1 f.d. 1872-1936 in Common Law Files (Closed Cases), entry 130.

Files of papers pertaining to dependent and delinquent children, including petitions to county court, summonses, court decrees, endorsements, instructions to jury, and court orders. Arr. alph. by name of child. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 14 x 14 x 30. Probation officer's off., 2nd fl.

Widows' and Mothers' Pensions (See also entries 2, 5, 8, 13, 24, 293, 306)

162. WIDOWS' AND MOTHERS' PENSIONS, 1937—. 1 f.d. 1913-36 in Common Law Files (Closed Cases), entry 130.

Files of widows' and mothers' pension case papers, including applications for pension, investigators' reports, and court orders allowing or denying benefits. Arr. alph. by name of applicant. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 14 x 14 x 30. Probation officer's off., 2nd fl.

Naturalization

(See also entries 153, 231, 245, 259-262)

163. NATURALIZATION PAPERS, 1874-1906. 7 bdl.

Files of papers in naturalization cases, including declarations of intention, petitions for citizenship and oaths of allegiance to United States, affidavits of witnesses and alien, court orders, and copies of final certificates. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 12 x 14 x 10. Small vlt., bsmt.

164. NATURALIZATION RECORD FIRST PAPERS, 1860-1906. 2 v. (1 not lettered, C).

Record of declaration of intention to become citizen, showing name, age, nativity, and residence of alien, length of time in United States, names of witnesses, signature of clerk, and dates. Also contains Final Certificate of Naturalization, 1860-87, entry 165, and Naturalization Record (Discharged Soldiers), 1860-72, entry 167, including Petition and Certificate of Naturalization (Minor), entry 166. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of alien. Hdw. on pr. fm. 280 p. 17 x 11 x 3. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

165. FINAL CERTIFICATE OF NATURALIZATION, 1888-1906. 2 v. (C, E).

1860-87 in Naturalization Record, First Papers, entry 164.

Record of petitions and final certificates of naturalization, showing names of alien and witnesses, age and nativity of alien, oath of allegiance, dates of petition, certificate, and filing, and court orders. Also contains Naturalization Record (Discharged Soldiers), 1897-1906, entry 167. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of alien. Hdw. on pr. fm. 250 p. 14 x 9 x 3. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

166. PETITION AND CERTIFICATE OF NATURALIZATION (Minor), 1888-1906.

2 v. (C, E). Missing: 1903. Title varies: Declaration and Final Certificate (Minor). 1860-72 in Naturalization Record First Papers, entry 164; 1873-87 in Naturalization Record (Discharged Soldiers), entry 167.

Record of minors' declarations, petitions, and final certificates of naturalization, showing dates of declaration, petition, final certificate, and filing, names of minor, judge, and witnesses, age, nativity, and address of alien, years resident in state, renunciation of foreign allegiance, oath of allegiance, and court orders. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of alien. Hdw. on pr. fm. 230 p. 14 x 9 x 3 - 17 x 11 x 2. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

167. NATURALIZATION RECORD (Discharged Soldiers), 1873-96. 1 v.

1860-72 in Naturalization Record First Papers, entry 164;

1897-1906 in Final Certificate of Naturalization, entry 165.

Record of petitions, final oaths, and certificates of naturalization of discharged soldiers, showing term of court, names of judge, state's attorney, clerk, and alien, alien's nativity, age, years of residence in state, class of military service, oath of allegiance, signatures of witnesses, and dates of petition, oath, and final certificate. Also contains Petition and Certificate of Naturalization (Minor), 1873-87, entry 166. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of alien. Hdw. on pr. fm. 380 p. 17 x 11 x 3. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

Office Transactions

168. ATTORNEYS' RECEIPTS, 1870-79. 1 v. Discontinued.

Register of papers taken from office by attorneys, showing case number, names of plaintiff and defendant, nature of case, dates of withdrawal and return, and signature of attorney. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 150 p. 16 x 11 x 1. Small vlt., bsmt.

V. PROBATE COURT

Jurisdiction in probate matters in Macoupin County was vested in a separate probate court from the organization of the county, in 1829, until 1849. From 1829 to 1837 the court was held by a probate judge who was appointed by the General Assembly and held office during good behavior.¹ In 1837 it was provided that the probate court be held in each county by a probate justice who was elected by the county electorate for a four-year term.² The term was reduced in 1847 to two years.³ The jurisdiction of the probate court was transferred to the newly created county court in 1849.⁴ The Macoupin county court has retained probate jurisdiction from that date to the present.⁵

As enunciated by the present constitution and subsequent legislation, the jurisdiction of the court extends to all probate matters, the settlement of estates of deceased persons, the appointment of guardians and conservators and settlement of their accounts, and in all matters relating to apprentices, and in cases of sales of real estate of deceased persons for payment of debts.⁶ The court has power to impanel a jury for the trial of issues or matters of fact in any of these proceedings before it.⁷

Aiding the court in its jurisdiction over the administration of intestate estates and the guardianship of minors, are, respectively, the public administrator and the public guardian. Each officer is appointed quadrennially by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. The public administrator and public guardian are required to enter into bonds set and approved by the court in sums not less than \$5,000.⁸ Their

1. L.1821, p. 119; L.1823, p. 132; L.1825, p. 87.

2. L.1836-37, p. 176.

3. L.1845, p. 28. Effective in 1847.

4. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 16,18; L.1849, p. 65.

5. R.S.1874, p. 339,340; L.1933, p. 449,458.

6. Constitution of 1870, Art. VI, sec. 20; L.1877, p. 80.

7. R.S.1845, p. 425; L.1933, p. 460.

8. L.1825, p. 70-72; R.L.1829, p. 208; R.L.1833, p. 627,628; R.S.1845, p. 548; L.1871-72, p. 89; L.1881, p. 3; L.1889, p. 165.

duties are performed under the direction and orders of the court. The records that result from their prescribed duties appear among the records of the court with those of other administrators, executors, and guardians.

When there is no relative or creditor who will administer an intestate estate, the court commits the administration to the public administrator upon application of any person interested in the deceased estate.¹ If a widow, next of kin, or creditor of the deceased appears within six months after the administration is granted to the public administrator, the court then revokes its grant of administration to the public administrator and orders letters of administration granted to such person interested in the estate. If, after all debts and charges against the estate which have been presented within two years after the administration of the estate was committed to such public administrator are fully paid, any balance of intestate estate remains, the administrator causes a notice to be published requiring persons still having claims against the estate to present them to the county court within six months. If no claims are presented, the balance is paid into the county treasury upon the expiration of the six-month period, the county remaining answerable to any future claims.²

As already noted, the court has authority to appoint guardians of minor heirs of deceased persons. In cases where the minor is under fourteen years of age the court appoints his guardian. When the minor is over fourteen he may nominate his own guardian, subject to the approval of the court.³ Under the direction of the court, the guardian is responsible for the custody, nurture, and tuition of his ward and the care and management of his estate. The court may assign the guardianship of the estate to one guardian and the custody and tuition of the ward to another.⁴ Within sixty days after his appointment, the guardian returns to the court a complete inventory of the real and personal estate of the ward in the form prescribed by law.⁵ At the end of the first year of his appointment, and every three years thereafter, he makes a settlement of his accounts. When his trust is completed or upon the death of the ward, the guardian makes final settlement and delivers over to persons entitled to them the property and papers in his hands as guardian.⁶ Upon failure of a guardian appointed by the court to act within three months in this capacity, the court commits the guardianship of the minor to the public guardian.⁷ The latter's records appear with those of other guardians.

1. R.L.1833, p. 628; R.S.1845, p. 548; L.1871-72, p. 89.

2. R.S.1845, p. 549; L.1871-72, p. 89,90.

3. L.1831, p. 100; L.1835, p. 36; R.S.1845, p. 265,266; L.1873-74, p. 107; L.1919, p. 583; L.1931, p. 618; L.1937, p. 660.

4. L.1871-72, p. 469; L.1877, p. 114.

5. L.1919, p. 582; L.1933, p. 644.

6. L.1871-72, p. 471; L.1919, p. 583; L.1929, p. 506.

7. L.1889, p. 165.

The early probate judge, 1829 to 1837, and the probate justice, 1837 to 1849, each performed the ministerial function of the probate clerk.¹ From the creation of the county court in 1849, until the present, the county clerk has served as ex-officio probate clerk.²

The clerk is required to attend the sessions of court, issue all process, preserve all files and papers, make, keep, and preserve complete records of all the proceedings and determinations of the court, and perform all other duties pertaining to his office as required by law or the rules and orders of his court. He is required to enter of record all judgments, decrees, and orders of the court.³

The major records of the probate court kept by the clerk are the following:

1. Journal of all judicial proceedings and determinations of the judge.
2. A judgment docket with a direct and an indirect index: former, by name of claimant against estate; latter, by estate. In practice, the requirement of two indexes often leads to two dockets.
3. Books for recordation of bonds and letters of administrators, executors, guardians, and conservators; appraisement and sale bills; widows' relinquishment and selection of property; wills and the probate thereof; annual and final reports of administrators, executors, guardians, and conservators. Generally, each category of these probate business matters is recorded separately, but the segregation is not always carefully maintained.
4. Separate dockets of unsettled estates and claims against estates, and a ledger of the accounts of executors, administrators, and guardians. Note that the dockets of probate business matters are separated from dockets of court proceedings just as are the books of recordation of the two categories; the intention of the law to make this distinction is further shown in its granting the clerk, during vacation of the court, power to receive petitions, accept bonds, grant letters testamentary, etc.
5. Files of original documents not subject to recordation; indexes to such; records of office transactions in pursuance of the court's orders to the clerk, necessary in the latter's settlement with that body.⁴

1. L.1821, p. 119,120; R.L.1829, p. 215; L.1831, p. 192; R.S.1845, p. 427, 428.
2. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 16,18; L.1849, p. 63-65; R.S.1874, p. 339,340.
3. L.1877, p. 82.
4. L.1821, p. 119,120; R.L.1829, p. 215,231; R.L.1837, p. 429; R.S.1845, p. 427,428; L.1851, p. 193; L.1859, p. 92-94; R.S.1874, p. 260-65; L.1877, p. 63; L.1933, p. 293.

General Index

169. INDEX TO PROBATE RECORDS, 1851--. 4 v. (A-D).

Probate index showing names of estate, administrator, guardian, executor, and conservator, date of transaction, book and page number of docket, record, and fee book, and file box number. Arr. alph. by name of estate. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 500 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

Proceedings of Court

170. EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR FILES, 1829--. 489 f.b. (1-426 with repetitions).

Executors' and administrators' papers, including petitions, oaths, bonds, and letters of administration and executorship, proofs of will and heirship, accounts current and final, reports, inventories, appraisements, and sale bills, widows' selections, and claims against estates. Also contains Conservator and Guardianship Files, 1829-47, entry 171. Arr. by case no. 1829-50, no index; for index, 1851--, see entry 169. 1829-41, hdw.; 1842--, hdw. and typed on pr. fm. 10 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

171. CONSERVATOR AND GUARDIANSHIP FILES, 1848--. 252 f.b. 1829-47 in Executor and Administrator Files, entry 170.

Papers in proceedings of estates in guardianship and conservatorship, including petitions, oaths, bonds, and letters of guardians and conservators, proofs of will and heirship, proofs of incompetency, reports and accounts of condition of estates, inventories, appraisements, sale bills, and claims against estates. Arr. alph. by name of estate. 1848-50, no index; for index, 1851--, see entry 169. Hdw., typed, and hdw. and typed on pr. fm. 10 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

172. CONSERVATOR AND GUARDIANSHIP FILES (Pending Cases), 1929--. 49 f.b.

Papers in open cases of estates in conservatorship and guardianship, including the same types of documents as those enumerated for closed cases in entry 171. Arr. alph. by name of estate. No index. Hdw., typed, and hdw. and typed on pr. fm. 10 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

173. COUNTY COURT RECORD (Probate), 1831--. 35 v. (1-5, A-Z, A1, B1-B3).

Record of proceedings of county court in probate matters, showing names of petitioner, estate, heirs, witnesses, and officers of court, petitions and actions, orders and decrees of court, with date of each transaction. Also contains Miscellaneous Court Records, 1831-72, entry 174; Miscellaneous Records (Probate), 1831-1916, entry 175; Record of Voluntary Assignments, 1831-76, entry 176; Insolvent Estate Record, 1831-74, 1907--, entry 177; Record of Wills, 1831-43, entry 178, including Administrators' Record, entry 179, which in turn includes Executors' Record, entry 180; Record of Letters of Guardianship and Bonds, 1831-48, entry 181; Insane (and Conservators' Record), 1831-72, entry 182; Appraisement Record, 1831-58, entry 185, including Public Sale Record, entry 188 and Inventory Record, entry 183, which in turn includes Guardian and Conservators' Inventory (Record), entry 184; Widows' Relinquishment and Selection Record, 1831-69, entry 186; Private Sale Record, 1831-39, entry 187; Record of Proceedings on Petitions to Sell Real Estate to Pay Debts, 1831-64, entry 189, including Guardians' Real Estate Sale Record, entry 190; and Administrators' and Executors' Report Record, 1831-48, entry 191, including Guardians' Report, entry 193. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of estate; for sep. index, 1851--, see entry 169. 1831-1908, hdw.; 1909--, typed. 600 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

174. MISCELLANEOUS COURT RECORDS, 1873--. 7 v. (B-H). 1831-72 in County Court Record (Probate), entry 173.

Record of bonds and letters of administrators with will annexed, administrators de bonis non, administrators de bonis non with will annexed, and of additional bonds to collect, showing names of estate, administrator, judge, clerk, and sureties, date, amount and terms of bond, court order of appointment, and date of filing. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of estate; for sep. index, see entry 169. Hdw. on pr. fm. 500 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

175. MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS (Probate), 1917--. 8 v. (1-8). 1831-1916 in County Court Record (Probate), entry 173.

Record of proceedings in probate court requiring special forms, including petitions for, and appointments of, administrators, executors, guardians, and conservators, judgments, reports to court, and orders and approvals of court. Also contains Record of Voluntary Assignments, entry 176. Arr. chron. For index, see entry 169. Hdw. on pr. fm. 500 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

176. RECORD OF VOLUNTARY ASSIGNMENTS, 1877-1916. 1 v. 1831-76 in County Court Record (Probate), entry 173; 1917-- in Miscellaneous Records (Probate), entry 175.

Assignment record of lands, chattels, and effects to be sold and disposed of for benefit and use of creditors, showing date, names of assignee, debtors, and assignee's sureties, list and value of property, list and value of articles exempt by law, names and addresses of creditors, amounts of claims, and report of assests of debtor against claims of creditors. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 420 p. 18 x 12 x 2. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

177. INSOLVENT ESTATE RECORD, 1875-1906. 1 v. 1831-74, 1907--
in County Court Record (Probate), entry 173.

Record of proceedings on insolvent estates, showing term date, names of deceased, administrator, widow, heir, ward, judge, and clerk, description and value of property, amount of allowance to widow, list of creditors and amounts due, and court orders. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of estate; for sep. index, see entry 169. Hdw. on pr. fm. 160 p. 17 x 11 x 1. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

Probate Business

Wills

178. RECORD OF WILLS, 1844--. 17 v. (1 not lettered, A-P). Title varies: Record of Wills, Bonds and Letters of Administrators and Executors. 1831-43 in County Court Record (Probate), entry 173.

Record of wills, applications to probate wills, and proofs of death and will, showing names of deceased, county clerk, sheriff, executor, county judge, witnesses, and legal heirs, dates of death, execution of will, hearing, and proof of will, and copy of will. Also contains Administrators' Record, 1844-48, entry 179, including Executors' Record, entry 180. Arr. chron. 1844-48, no index; 1849--, indexed alph. by name of estate; for sep. index, 1851--, see entry 169. 1844-1916, hdw.; 1917--, typed. 300 - 320 p. 14 x 9 x 3 - 18 x 12 x 3. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

Bonds and Letters

179. ADMINISTRATORS' RECORD, 1849--. 21 v. (A, B, B2, D-P, R-V). 1831-43 in County Court Record (Probate), entry 173; 1844-48 in Record of Wills, entry 178.

Record of administrators' petitions, oaths, bonds, and letters, showing names of estate, petitioner, sureties, and heirs, date of each transaction, request for appointment, amount and terms of bond, and court orders of appointment. Also contains Executors' Record, 1849-58, entry 180. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of estate; for sep. index, 1851--, see entry 169. Hdw. on pr. fm. 500 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

180. EXECUTORS' RECORD, 1859--. 13 v. (B-N). 1831-43 in County Court Record (Probate), entry 173; 1844-48 in Record of Wills, entry 178; 1849-58 in Administrators' Record, entry 179.

Record of executors' petitions, oaths, bonds, and letters, showing names of estate, judge, executor, and sureties, date of each transaction, request for appointment, amount and terms of bond, and court order of appointment. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of estate; for sep. index, see entry 169. Hdw. on pr. fm. 300 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

181. RECORD OF LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP AND BONDS, 1849--. 11 v.

(A-K). 1831-48 in County Court Record (Probate), entry 173.

Record of petitions, bonds, oaths, and letters of guardianship, showing names of estate, guardian, and minor, date of each transaction, request for appointment, amount and terms of bond, and court order of appointment. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of minor; for sep. index, 1851--, see entry 169. Hdw. on pr. fm. 540 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

182. INSANE (and Conservators' Record), 1873--. 6 v. (1 not lettered,

B-F). 1831-72 in County Court Record (Probate), entry 173.

Record of court proceedings in insanity cases, appointments of conservators, and conservators' bonds and letters, showing names of alleged insane, petitioner, conservator, judge, witnesses, clerk, and sureties, physician's report, orders of court, and dates of each transaction and of filing. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of alleged insane; for sep. index, see entry 169. Hdw. on pr. fm. 500 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

Inventories and Appraisements

183. INVENTORY RECORD, 1864--. 17 v. (B-R). 1831-58 in County

Court Record (Probate), entry 173; 1859-63 in Appraisalment Record, entry 185.

Administrators' and Executors' inventory record showing names of estate, judge, and administrator or executor, list and values of real and personal property, status of notes and accounts, oath and signature of administrator or executor, and dates of recording and filing. Also contains Guardian and Conservators' Inventory (Record), 1864-71, entry 184. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of estate; for sep. index, see entry 169. Hdw. on pr. fm. 300 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

184. GUARDIAN AND CONSERVATORS' INVENTORY (Record), 1872--. 3 v.

(1-3). 1831-58 in County Court Record (Probate), entry 173;

1859-63 in Appraisalment Record, entry 185; 1864-71 in Inventory Record, entry 183.

Guardians' and conservators' inventory record of estates, showing names of estate, heir, ward, and conservator or guardian, list of real and personal property, status of notes and accounts, oath and signature of conservator or guardian, and date of inventory. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of estate; for sep. index, see entry 169. Hdw. on pr. fm. 400 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

185. APPRAISEMENT RECORD, 1859--. 16 v. (A-P). Title varies: Inventory, Appraisement, and Sale Bill Record. 1831-58 in County Court Record (Probate), entry 173.

Record of appraisements of estates in probate, showing names of estate, appraiser, widow, and minor heirs, court order appointing appraiser, dates of oath and acknowledgment, itemized statement and value of real and personal property, total value, and amount allowed widow and minor children. Also contains Inventory Record, 1859-63, entry 183, including Guardian and Conservators' Inventory (Record), entry 184; and Public Sale Record, 1859-63, entry 188. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of estate; for sep. index, see entry 169. 1859-63, hdw.; 1864-1920, hdw. on pr. fm.; 1921--, typed on pr. fm. 500 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

Widows' Relinquishment and Selection

186. WIDOWS' RELINQUISHMENT AND SELECTION RECORD, 1870--. 6 v. (A-F). 1831-69 in County Court Record (Probate), entry 173.

Record of widows' relinquishments and selections from decedents' estates, showing names of estate, widow, and appraiser, lists of items selected, relinquished, and allowed, appraised value, statement of appraiser, and date of filing. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of estate; for sep. index, see entry 169. Hdw. on pr. fm. 435 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

Petitions, Decrees, Reports of Sale

187. PRIVATE SALE RECORD, 1840--. 5 v. (1 not lettered, A-D). 1831-39 in County Court Record (Probate), entry 173.

Record of private sales of decedents' estates, showing names of estate, petitioner, and purchaser, list and description of property, and date, amount, and place of sale. Arr. chron. 1840-73, no index; 1874--, indexed alph. by name of estate. 1840-73, hdw.; 1874--, hdw. on pr. fm. 240 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

188. PUBLIC SALE RECORD, 1864--. 6 v. (B-G). 1831-58 in County Court Record (Probate), entry 173; 1859-63 in Appraisement Record, entry 185.

Record of public sale of property of estates in probate, showing names of estate, petitioner, judge, clerk, and purchaser, dates of petition and sale, list and description of property, and amount of sale. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on pr. fm. 300 p. 18 x 12 x 2. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

189. RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS ON PETITIONS TO SELL REAL ESTATE TO PAY DEBTS, 1865--. 10 v. (A-J). 1831-64 in County Court Record (Probate), entry 173.

Record of proceedings on petition to sell real estate to pay debts, showing names of estate, petitioner, judge, clerk, and creditors, description of property, amount of debts, court orders, and dates. Also contains Guardians' Real Estate Sale Record, 1865-98, entry 190. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on pr. fm. 500 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

190. GUARDIANS' REAL ESTATE SALE RECORD, 1899--. 2 v. (A, B).
1831-64 in County Court Record (Probate), entry 173; 1865-98
in Record of Proceedings on Petitions to Sell Real Estate to
Pay Debts, entry 189.

Record of petitions and proceedings on petitions for sale of real estate of minor heirs and incompetents, showing names of estate, judge, clerk, sheriff, and guardian or conservator, description of property, court orders, date, place, and amount of sale, and date of recording. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of estate; for sep. index, see entry 169. Hdw. on pr. fm. 500 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

Reports, Current and Final Accounts

191. ADMINISTRATORS' AND EXECUTORS' REPORT RECORD, 1849--. 28 v.
(2 not lettered, A-H, J-S, V-Z, AA-CC). Title varies: Report
Record. 1831-48 in County Court Record (Probate), entry 173.

Administrators' and executors' report record showing names of estate, petitioner, and heirs, dates of petition, letters, and report, dates and amounts of receipts and expenditures, purpose of expenditure, statement of true bill, recapitulation, and signatures of heirs and petitioner. Also contains Guardians' Report, 1849-84, entry 193. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of deceased; for sep. index, 1851--, see entry 169. 1849-67, hdw.; 1868-1920, hdw. on pr. fm.; 1921--, hdw. and typed on pr. fm. 500 p. 14 x 9 x 1 - 18 x 12 x 3. 2 v. not lettered, 1849-67, large vlt., bsmt.; v. A-H, J-S, V-Z, AA-CC, 1868--, co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

192. ACCOUNT BOOK OF EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS, 1850-58. 1 v.
Discontinued.

Clerk's record of administrators' and executors' accounts, showing names of deceased and administrator or executor, inventory and description of property in estate, dates and amounts of receipts and expenditures, and total. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 360 p. 18 x 12 x 2. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

For other account records, see entry 191.

193. GUARDIANS' REPORT, 1885--. 7 v. (G, I, L, M, U, X, Y).
Title varies: Guardians' and Conservators' Reports and Accounts.
1831-48 in County Court Record (Probate), entry 173; 1849-84
in Administrators' and Executors' Report Record, entry 191.

Guardians' and conservators' report and account record showing names of minor or ward and guardian or conservator, dates of report and filing, items of receipt, dates and amounts of receipts and expenditures, recapitulation, and statement of appraiser. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on pr. fm. 500 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

194. GUARDIANSHIP LEDGER, 1870-1913. 4 v. (A-D). Discontinued.
Conservators' and guardians' estate ledger showing names of minor or incompetent person, guardian or conservator, and creditors, itemized account of credits, value of estate, and book and page of record. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 480 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

Inheritance Tax

195. INHERITANCE TAX RECEIPTS, 1916--. 11 f.b.
Inheritance tax files, including affidavits of execution, appraisement lists, tax exemptions, and duplicate receipts, showing names of deceased, heir, executor, appraiser, and judge, values of real estate and personal property, deduction for expenses, amount of tax, and dates of payment and filing. Arr. by case no. No index. Hdw. and hdw. on pr. fm. 10 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

Dockets

Court Proceedings

196. JUDGE'S DOCKET, 1831--. 37 v. (10 not labeled, P-Z, AA-JJ, 1 not labeled, 2-6). Missing: 1848-52, 1871-72. Title varies: Probate Judge's Docket; Probate Docket.
Judge's transfer docket of cases of estates in probate, showing case number, names of estate, administrator, executor, attorneys, and officers of court, summary of case, and date of proceedings. Also contains Guardians' and Conservators' Docket, 1831-1920, entry 198. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of estate. 1831-47, hdw.; 1853--., hdw. under pr. hdgs. 150 - 400 p. 14 x 9 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 17 x 12 x 3. 10 v. not labeled, v. P-Z, 1831-1904, small vlt., bsmt.; v. AA-JJ, 1905-20, co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.; 1 v. not labeled, 1921-23, large vlt., bsmt.; v. 2-6, 1924--., co. judge's off., 1st fl.

197. JUDGE'S TRANSFER DOCKET (Executors' and Administrators' Pending Cases), 1927--. 1 v.
Judge's docket of pending cases of estates in probate, showing case number, names of estate, executor or administrator, and attorneys, summary of case, and date of proceedings. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 340 p. 16 x 12 x 4. Co. judge's off., 1st fl.

198. GUARDIANS' AND CONSERVATORS' DOCKET, 1921--. 3 v. (1-3).
1831-1920 in Judge's Docket, entry 196.
Judge's docket of closed guardianship and conservatorship cases, showing case number, names of estate, guardian or conservator, attorneys, and officers of court, action of court, summary of case, and date of proceedings. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 340 p. 16 x 12 x 4. Co. judge's off., 1st fl.

199. GUARDIANS' AND CONSERVATORS' DOCKET (Pending Cases), 1932--.
1 v.
Judge's docket of pending cases of estates in guardianship and conservatorship, showing case number, names of estate, guardian or conservator, and attorneys, summary of case, orders of previous term, and date of proceedings. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 340 p. 16 x 12 x 4. Co. judge's off., 1st fl.

200. PROBATE CLAIM DOCKET, 1866--. 10 v. (B-K). Title varies:
Probate Judgment Docket.

Probate claim and judgment docket showing names of estate, claimant, and administering officer, amount, date, and nature of claim, and amount and date of judgment. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 490 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

201. ESTATE DOCKET, 1855-74. 3 v. (A, 1 not lettered, B). Discontinued.

Docket of proceedings of estates in probate, showing names of executor, administrator, guardian, or conservator, deceased, widow, heirs, and sureties, dates of death and proceedings, and remarks. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of deceased. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 230 p. 17 x 11½ x 2. Small vlt., bsmt.

For subsequent docket entries, see entry 196.

Probate Business

202. INHERITANCE TAX DOCKETS, 1895--. 2 v.

Docket of inheritance tax cases, showing names of estate, state's attorney, county judge, heir, and appraiser, date of decedent's death, evidence heard by county judge, appraiser's report, amount of tax, description of property, and dates. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 400 p. 18 x 12 x 2. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

For other inheritance tax records, see entry 301.

203. ESTATE LEDGER, 1856-1930. 16 v. (A-P). Discontinued.

Docket of claims allowed against estates, showing names of claimant and estate, date, amount and nature of claim, and date and amount of judgment. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of estate; for sep. index, see entry 169. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 300 p. 18 x 12 x 3. V. A-F, 1856-99, small vlt., bsmt.; v. G-P, 1900-1930, co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

Fee Books

204. PROBATE FEE BOOK, 1859--. 21 v. (1 not lettered, B-U).
Missing: 1870-75.

Record of fees received in probate cases, showing names of estate, administrator, and executor, amount of fees due, and amount and date of payment. Also contains Guardians' Fee Book, 1859-68, entry 205, and Conservators' Fees, 1859-94, entry 206, including Insanity Fees, entry 158. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of estate; for sep. index, see entry 169. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 495 p. 17 x 11½ x 3. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

205. GUARDIANS' FEE BOOKS, 1869--. 4 v. (B, C, E, F). 1859-68 in Probate Fee Book, entry 204.

Record of fees received from estates in guardianship, showing names of estate and guardian, amount and date of payment, items of costs, and name of person receiving payment. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of estate; for sep. index, see entry 169. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 500 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

206. CONSERVATORS' FEES, 1895--. 3 v. (B, A, B). Title varies: Insane and Conservators' Fee Books. 1859-94 in Probate Fee Book, entry 204.

Record of conservators' fees, showing names of estate and conservator, court costs, list of fees, amounts of fees and payment, and dates of payment and report. Also contains Insanity Fees, 1895-1907, entry 158. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of estate; for sep. index, see entry 169. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 480 - 500 p. 12 x 8 x 3 - 18 x 12 x 3. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

VI. CIRCUIT COURT

The circuit court has original jurisdiction of all causes of law and equity and acts as a court of appeals in probate matters and causes cognizable by the county court and justices of the peace.¹ In addition, it is one of the courts capable of having naturalization jurisdiction according to Federal statutes.²

Originally, the circuit court was held in Macoupin County by justices of the Supreme Court.³ In 1835 the judiciary was re-organized and a circuit judge was appointed by the General Assembly for the district serving Macoupin County. All of the laws requiring Supreme Court justices to hold circuit courts were repealed by this legislation.⁴ The new plan of organization was in effect for a brief period of six years, for in 1841 additional associate justices of the Supreme Court were appointed by joint ballot of the General Assembly, which justices, together with the other justices of the Supreme Court, held the circuit courts.⁵ Then in 1849 another change was made in accordance with the second constitution which provided for the election of circuit judges by the judicial district electorate.⁶ The Constitution of 1870 altered the circuit districts and established population requirements for counties that may comprise a circuit.⁷ From 1849 to the present the circuit judges have been elected officers

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1. Constitution of 1870, Art. VI, sec. 12; L.1871-72, p. 109; R.S. 1874, p. 344; L.1895, p. 189; L.1933, p. 688; L.1935, p. 1.
 2. U.S.S. at Large, v. 2, p. 155; U.S.R.S. 1789-1874, p. 378-80; U.S.S. at Large, v. 34, part 1, p. 596; U.S.S. at Large, v. 37, part 1, p. 737; U.S.S. at Large, v. 44, part 2, p. 709.
 3. R.L.1829, p. 48.
 4. L.1835, p. 150,151.
 5. L.1841, p. 173; R.S.1845, p. 143.
 6. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 7.
 7. Constitution of 1870, Art. VI, sec. 13.

of the judicial district electorate. The seventh circuit is made up of six counties, one of which is Macoupin.¹

Three circuit judges who serve for six-year terms are elected for the district.² Before entering upon the duties of his office, each circuit judge is required to subscribe to an oath which he files with the Secretary of State. The salary for those circuit court judges elected after the first Monday of June, 1933 was set at \$7,200, and for those elected after the first Monday of June, 1939 the amount was increased to \$8,000. The salaries are paid from the state treasury.³

The hearings of several of the election contests are held before this court. Jurisdiction is granted to the court to hear and determine contests of the election of judges of the Supreme Court, judges of the circuit court, and members of the State Board of Equalization; but no judge of the circuit court is allowed to sit upon the hearing of any case in which he is a party.⁴ The circuit court also hears and determines the election contests of some of the local and county offices. Those include contests of judge of the county court, mayors of cities, president of the county board, presidents of villages, elections in reference to removal of county seats and in reference to any other subject which may be submitted to the vote of the people of the county. The circuit court has concurrent jurisdiction with the county court in cases of contested elections under the latter's jurisdiction.⁵

Included under the jurisdiction of the circuit court are also appeals from the Illinois Commerce Commission's rules, regulations, orders, or decisions. Such appeals may be taken to the circuit court serving Macoupin County when the subject matter of the hearing is situated in this county. The appeal may be heard for the purpose of having the reasonableness or lawfulness of the rule, regulation, order, or decision inquired into and determined.⁶

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1. L.1933, p. 436.
 2. Constitution of 1870, Art. VI, sec. 12; L.1933, p. 436.
 3. L.1933, p. 621; L.1937, p. 189,606. In 1835 the salary of the circuit judge was \$750 per annum (L.1835, p. 167). The Constitution of 1870 set the salary at \$3,000 until otherwise provided by law (Constitution of 1870, Art. VI, sec. 16). A few of the recent changes were: from 1919 to 1925 for judges elected during this period, \$6,500; for the period 1925 to 1933, those elected received \$8,000 per year (L.1919, p. 553,554; L.1925, p. 400; L.1931, p. 148).
 4. L.1899, p. 152.
 5. L.1871-72, p. 396; L.1895, p. 170.
 6. L.1921, p. 742,743.

To expedite the handling of litigation, a branch circuit court may be held at the same time that the main or regular circuit court for Macoupin County is in session. A branch court is held by any circuit judge or by a judge of any other circuit called in for the purpose of hearing and deciding motions and settling the issues in any or all causes pending in the circuit court, and for the purpose of hearing chancery causes and cases at law which are pending in such court for that term. The presiding judge of the main circuit court assigns to the branch court as many of the law and chancery cases as the presiding judge of the branch court will possibly have time to hear.¹

Also, to aid in the speedy administration of justice, the judges, or a majority of them, may by an order entered of record in the office of the clerk of the circuit court, dispense with either or both the grand and petit juries for any term or part of term of the circuit court, and may designate what term or portion thereof shall be devoted to criminal business, and what term or portion thereof to civil business.²

Each of the three judges of the circuit court is authorized to appoint one official shorthand reporter. This appointee is required to be skilled in verbatim reporting and is not allowed to hold more than one such official appointment. The appointment is in writing and is required to be filed in the office of the auditor of public accounts. The reporter holds office until his appointment is revoked by the appointing judge or until the termination of the judge's term. When the official reporter is absent or disabled, the presiding judge may appoint any other competent reporter to act during such absence or disability. The substitute is paid for his services by the official reporter. The reporter causes full stenographic notes of the evidence in all trials before the court to be taken down and transcript of the same to be correctly made if desired by either party to the suit, their attorneys, or the judge of the court. Each of the reporters receives and is paid out of the state treasury an annual salary of \$3,240. The salaries are paid out monthly on the warrant of the auditor of public accounts.³

The probation officer for adult probationers is an appointee of the circuit court.⁴ His services extend throughout the county. Courts exercising criminal or quasi-criminal jurisdiction are given power to release on probation adult or juvenile offenders found guilty of committing certain specified offenses.⁵ In the performance of his pre-

1. L.1873-74, p. 82,83; L.1905, p. 146.

2. L.1835, p. 168; L.1873-74, p. 81; L.1933, p. 441,442.

3. L.1933, p. 464.

4. L.1911, p. 280.

5. Ibid., p. 277.

scribed duties, the probation officer principally serves the county and circuit courts. He is required to give bond as determined by the circuit court in a sum not exceeding \$5,000 and is subject to the rules of and removal by the appointing court.¹ Macoupin County is allowed one probation officer under the allowance of one for each fifty thousand, or fraction thereof, of population.²

The probation officer is compensated at a rate determined by the county board. In the performance of his duties, he is required to investigate the cases of defendants requesting probation; notify the court of previous conviction or probation; make reports to the respective courts; keep a set of records as described below; take charge of, and watch over, all persons placed on probation in his county, and all probationers moving from another county into his county. He is also required to notify probation officers in other counties of any probationers under his supervision who may move in- to those counties.³

The reports made by the probation officer to the courts are kept by the clerk in the respective cases. The courts' probation records include orders granting or refusing release on probation, probationers' bonds, the reports of probation officers noted above, and discharge of probationers.

The probation officer is required to keep complete accurate records of investigated cases, including descriptions of the investigated persons, the action of the court, and the subsequent history of probationers. These are records open to inspection by any judge or by any probation officer pursuant to a court order and are not public records.⁴

Unlike the judges of the circuit court who are elected by the judicial district electorate, the clerk of this court is elected by the county electorate.⁵ This official performs the ministerial duties of the circuit court of Macoupin County and files and preserves its records as well as those of the branch circuit courts.⁶ He is commissioned by the Governor and before entering upon the duties of his office, gives bond with sureties which are approved by any two of the judges of the court. His bond is given in the sum of not less than \$5,000 as agreed upon by the judges. The oath to which he subscribes

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1. L.1911, p. 280,281; L.1915, p. 380,381.
 2. L.1915, p. 380. School census to be basis for determining population.
 3. L.1911, p. 281,282; L.1915, p. 381,382.
 4. L.1911, p. 277-84; L.1915, p. 378-84.
 5. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 7; Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 8.
 6. L.1905, p. 147.

is filed with the Secretary of State.¹ If a vacancy occurs in this office and the unexpired term does not exceed one year, the court is required to fill such vacancy by appointment of a clerk pro tempore. The appointee is then required to qualify for office in the same manner as the clerk of the circuit court. When the appointment is made, the court notifies the Governor of the filled vacancy. The Governor in turn, as soon as practicable, issues a writ of election for the circuit court clerk.²

The clerk of the circuit court was first appointed by the circuit judge in Macoupin County.³ He kept a record of all the oaths that he administered and certified a copy annually to the Secretary of State.⁴ The clerk preserved a complete record of all proceedings and determinations of the court of which he was clerk.⁵ At each term of the circuit court, the clerk inquired into the condition of the treatment of prisoners and was required to see that all prisoners were humanely treated.⁶ This authority was in later years, and is at present, delegated to the circuit court.⁷ One of the early requisites of this office was for the clerk of the circuit court to reside near the county seat in order that he could attend to his duties daily. In the event that it were not possible for him to be in daily attendance, the presiding judge was to fill such vacancy.⁸ The Constitution of 1848 made the clerk of the circuit court an elective officer of the county with a four-year term. This arrangement has continued until the present.⁹

The clerk is able to perform the several duties of his office with the aid of his staff which consists of assistants and deputy clerks who are appointed by him in a number determined by rule of the circuit court.¹⁰ This order is entered as of record and the compensation of such assistants and deputies is set by the county board.¹¹

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1. R.S.1874, p. 260.
 2. L.1873-74, p. 95.
 3. Constitution of 1818, Art. IV, sec. 6; R.L.1833, p. 152; R.S.1845, p. 146.
 4. L.1819, p. 349.
 5. R.L.1829, p. 44; R.L.1833, p. 152; R.S.1845, p. 147.
 6. R.L.1827, p. 248.
 7. R.S.1874, p. 616; L.1923, p. 423.
 8. R.L.1829, p. 35.
 9. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 29; Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 9.
 10. L.1831, p. 49; Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 9.
 11. Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 9.

Among the records kept by the clerk for the circuit court are the following:¹

1. Books of record of the proceedings and judgments of the court with alphabetical indexes by parties. Proceedings are recorded at length only in cases designated by law, or when the court at the motion and assumption of expense by one of the parties, so orders. In practice, from an early date the court record has been broken down into segregated types of proceedings and judgments.
2. "Plaintiff-Defendant Index to Court Records" and "Defendant-Plaintiff Index to Court Records," intended to be separate records, but frequently combined in a single volume with the two indexes segregated in each volume.
3. A general docket in which all suits are entered in the order they are commenced.
4. A judgment and execution docket containing a column for the entry of satisfaction or other disposition. In practice, an execution docket is frequently set up independently.
5. Additional dockets, designated as the clerk's, judge's, and bar docket. In practice, the bar docket has tended to drop out of use.
6. A fee book in which costs and fees are to be entered under the proper title of the case. In practice, separate series of volumes are maintained under such titles of causes.
7. Transcripts of proceedings in appeals from justices', city, and foreign courts, dockets thereof, and transcripts of judgments for liens, etc., from the former. Separate well-bound books are required to be kept for each city court. These books are to contain an alphabetical docket of all judgment decrees rendered in the city court. They also provide for entry of data relating to the filing of the transcript with the corresponding number of the transcript.²
8. Naturalization proceedings from petitions to final certificates; Federal statutes allow the circuit court to exercise jurisdiction.
9. Reports to the court from its designated masters in chancery, the state's attorney, and the coroner's inquest juries.

1. The Civil Practice Act of 1933 grants authority to the circuit court, subject to rules promulgated by the Supreme Court and not inconsistent with statutory requirements, to make such rules as they may deem expedient, regulating dockets and calendars of said court (L.1933, p. 786).

2. R.S.1874, p. 347; L.1901, p. 136,137.

10. Jury venires, summonses, certificates, etc.
11. Original documents used in court hearings and determinations. These documents are of particular importance because in a large number of cases the complete proceedings are not spread on court record.
12. Monthly reports of the warden of the county jail, containing a list of all prisoners in his custody, showing causes of commitment and names of persons by whom committed.¹

General Indexes

207. INDEX TO COURT RECORDS COMMON LAW (Plaintiff - Defendant), 1844---. 4 v. (1, 2, plaintiff; 1, 2, defendant).

Index to circuit court common law records and files, showing case and file box numbers, names of plaintiff and defendant, nature of case, term date, final disposition, and book and page numbers of record and execution docket. Arr. alph. by names of plaintiff and defendant. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 340 p. 18 x 12 x 4. Cir. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

208. INDEX TO COURT RECORDS (Chancery), 1847---. 3 v. (BCDF, 1 not lettered, plaintiff; 1 not lettered, defendant).

Index to chancery records and files, showing names of plaintiff and defendant, nature of case, term date, book and page of court record, judgment and execution docket, and file box numbers. Arr. alph. by names of plaintiff and defendant. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 340 p. 17 x 11½ x 4. Cir. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

209. CRIMINAL LAW INDEX, 1930---. 1 v. (1).

Index to criminal records and files, showing name of defendant, case and file box numbers, nature of case, date, amount of fine, satisfaction, book and page of court record, fee book, and judgment and execution docket. Arr. alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 320 p. 18 x 12 x 2. Cir. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

210. GENERAL INDEX (Chancery and Civil Files), 1829-1911. 1 v. Discontinued.

Index to chancery and civil case files, showing file box number, date and type of case, and case number. Arr. alph. by name of plaintiff. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 325 p. 17 x 11 x 2. Cir. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

1. R.L.1827, p. 217; R.S.1845, p. 323-26, 414, 418, 419, 518; L.1865, p. 79, 80; L.1871-72, p. 325; R.S.1874, p. 262, 263, 339, 616; L.1877, p. 77; L.1895, p. 217; L.1933, p. 442, 677; U.S.S. at Large, v. 2, p. 153-55; U.S.R.S.1789-1874, p. 378-80; U.S.S. at Large, v. 34, part 1, p. 596-607, 709, 710; U.S.S. at Large, v. 45, part 1, p. 1514, 1515.

Proceedings of Court

Case Papers

211. COMMON LAW FILES (Closed Cases), 1829--. 617 f.b. (1-486, 427-557). Title varies: Criminal, Civil, and Chancery Cases. Original papers filed in closed common law cases, including summonses, subpoenas, affidavits of witnesses, defendants' answers, jury venires, instructions to jury, stipulations, pleas, replications, motions for new trial, depositions, transcripts of evidence, verdicts, and court orders. Also contains Chancery Files (Closed Cases), 1829-31, entry 213, and Criminal Files (Closed Cases), 1829-1911, entry 215. Arr. by case no. For index, 1829-1911, see entry 210; for additional index, 1844--, see entry 207. Hdw., hdw. on pr. fm., typed, and typed on pr. fm. 10 x 4 x 13. Cir. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

212. COMMON LAW FILES (Pending Cases), 1933--. 7 f.b. Files of papers in pending common law cases, including the same types of documents as those enumerated in entry 211 for closed cases. Arr. by case no. For index, see entry 207. Hdw. and hdw. on pr. fm. 9 x 4 x 15 $\frac{1}{2}$. Cir. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

213. CHANCERY FILES (Closed Cases), 1832--. 602 f.b. (1-297, 550-854). 1829-31 in Common Law Files (Closed Cases), entry 211. Files of papers in chancery cases, including summonses, citations, petitions, affidavits, subpoenas, orders, defendants' answers, bills for divorce, suits, final orders of reversal, instructions to jury, stipulations, additional counts, declarations, transcripts of evidence, receipts for fees, and orders and decrees of court. Arr. by case no. For index, 1832-1911, see entry 210; for additional index, 1847--, see entry 208. Hdw., hdw. on pr. fm., typed, and typed on pr. fm. 10 x 5 x 14. F.b. 1-297, 1832-1909, cir. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.; f.b. 550-854, 1910--, cir. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

214. CHANCERY FILES (Pending Cases), 1933--. 18 f.b. Files of papers in pending chancery cases, including the same types of documents as those enumerated in entry 213 for closed cases. Arr. by case no. For index, see entry 208. Hdw. and hdw. on pr. fm. 9 x 4 x 15 $\frac{1}{2}$. Cir. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

215. CRIMINAL FILES (Closed Cases), 1912--. 33 f.b. (26 not numbered, 1-7). 1829-1911 in Common Law Files (Closed Cases), entry 211. Papers filed in closed criminal cases, including praecipies for execution, writs of habeas corpus, complaints before justices, warrants for arrest, bail records, indictments, transcripts of evidence, jury venires, instructions to jury, jury verdicts, and orders of court. Arr. by case no. 1912-29, no index; for index, 1930--, see entry 209. Hdw., hdw. on pr. fm., typed, and typed on pr. fm. 10 x 4 x 13. Cir. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

216. CRIMINAL FILES (Pending Cases), 1934--. 1 f.b.

Papers filed in pending criminal cases, including the same types of documents as those enumerated in entry 215 for closed cases. Arr. by case no. For index, see entry 209. Hdw. and hdw. on pr. fm. 9 x 4 x 15 $\frac{1}{2}$. Cir. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

217. EXECUTION FILES, 1832--. 172 f.b.

Original executions showing court term, execution number, amounts of judgment, fine, costs, and sheriff's fees, names of defendant, sheriff, clerk, and witnesses, and dates of execution and filing. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. and hdw. on pr. fm. 10 x 4 x 13. Cir. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

218. TRANSCRIPT OF PLEAS, 1878--. 12 bdl.

Transcripts of cases appealed from circuit to higher courts, showing number and type of case, names of plaintiff, defendant, attorneys, and judge, proceedings of court, court of appeal, and dates of judgment and appeal. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. and typed on pr. fm. 15 x 8 x 12 - 15 x 8 x 16. 9 bdl., 1878-1931, small vlt., bsmt.; 3 bdl., 1932--, cir. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

219. FILES (of Evidence in Court Cases), 1915--. 5 bdl., 4 f.b.

Papers used as evidence in court cases, including letters, bills, statements, confessions, and affidavits of witnesses. No obvious arr. No index. Hdw. and hdw. on pr. fm. Bdl. 18 x 9 x 1; f.b. 6 x 4 x 30. 5 bdl., 1915-30, small vlt., bsmt.; 4 f.b., 1931--, cir. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

220. MECHANICS' LIENS, 1931--. 1 f.b.

Original mechanics' liens showing date, amount, and number of lien, names of owner and claimant, legal description of property charged with lien, terms of contract, costs of materials and labor furnished, dates of completion, and acknowledgment. Arr. chron. No index. Typed on pr. fm. 8 x 4 x 12. Cir. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

Records

221. CIRCUIT COURT RECORD, 1830--. 23 v. (1 not labeled, A-J, 2 not labeled, N, O, Q-T, W, X, 36, 37). Title varies: Miscellaneous Court Record.

Record of circuit court proceedings in common law cases, showing names of plaintiff, defendant, attorneys, judge, clerk, witnesses, and sheriff, nature of case, case number, orders of court, and dates. Also contains Chancery Record, 1830-38, entry 222, including Decree of Sale in Partition Record, Premises not Divisible, entry 225, and Master's Report of Sale in Partition, entry 252, and Circuit Court Record (Criminal), 1830-75, entry 223, including Indictment Record, entry 224, and Recognizance Record, 1830-67, entry 256. Arr. chron. 1830-43, indexed alph. by name of plaintiff; for index, 1844--, see entry 207. 1830-1909, hdw.; 1910--, typed. 640 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Cir. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

222. CHANCERY RECORD, 1839--. 49 v. (A-H, J-U, 1-3, X-Z, AA-DD, 27, 28, 33-35, 37, 39, 41-46, 48-51, 53, 57). 1830-38 in Circuit Court Record, entry 221.

Chancery record including divorce, default, and decree records and trustees' reports, showing case number, term date, names of complainant, defendant, judge, clerk, master, and witnesses, nature of case, proceedings and orders of court, and dates. Also contains Decree of Sale in Partition Record, Premises not Divisible, 1839-1909, entry 225, and Master's Report of Sale in Partition, 1839-1913, entry 252. Arr. chron. 1839-46, indexed alph. by name of defendant; for index, 1847--, see entry 208. 1839-98, hdw.; 1899-1910, hdw. on pr. fm.; 1911--, typed. 640 p. 8 x 12 x 3. Cir. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

223. CIRCUIT COURT RECORD (Criminal), 1876--. 8 v. (1 not labeled, P, 3 not labeled, V, 40, 53). 1830-75 in Circuit Court Record, entry 221.

Circuit court criminal record, including records of default and probation, showing case number, names of defendant, attorneys, judge, sheriff, witnesses, jurors, and bondsmen, nature of case, proceedings and orders of court, and dates. Also contains Indictment Record, 1876-86, entry 224, and Recognizance Record, 1891--, entry 256. Arr. chron. 1876-1929, indexed alph. by name of defendant; for index, 1930--, see entry 209. 1876-1910, hdw.; 1911--, typed. 530 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Cir. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

224. INDICTMENT RECORD, 1887--. 5 v. (3 not numbered, 4, 5). 1830-75 in Circuit Court Record, entry 221; 1876-86 in Circuit Court Record (Criminal), entry 223.

Record of indictments, showing name of defendant, term of court, nature of case, date of indictment, grand jury hearings, and signatures of jury members. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. on pr. fm. 640 p. 18 x 12 x 3. 3 v. not numbered, 1887-1920, small vlt., bsmt.; v. 4, 5, 1921--, cir. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

225. DECREE OF SALE IN PARTITION RECORD, PREMISES NOT DIVISIBLE, 1910--. 1 v. (30). 1830-38 in Circuit Court Record, entry 221; 1839-1909 in Chancery Record, entry 222.

Decrees of sale in partition suits where premises are not divisible, showing names of plaintiff, defendant, witnesses, master, and guardian, legal description of property, orders of court, amount of fees, and dates. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on pr. fm. 640 p. 17 x 11½ x 3. Cir. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

226. CLERK'S MINUTES, 1934--. 1 v.

Circuit clerk's record of court minutes, showing title and number of case, term of court, docket number, judge's orders, and dates. Arr. chron. No index. Typed. 85 p. 12 x 10 x 1. Cir. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

227. PRAECIPE BOOK, 1878--. 4 v. (2 not numbered, 1, 2).

Record of issuances of praecipes for writs of execution, showing case and term numbers, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, by whom and to whom issued, date of issuance, and signature of attorney. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 500 p. 17 x 12 x 3. 2 v. not numbered, 1878-1912, small vlt., bsmt.; v. 1, 2, 1913--, cir. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

228. IRREGULAR RECORD, 1855-1913. 1 v. Discontinued.
Record of irregular common law, criminal, and chancery cases, showing date, names of plaintiff and defendant, kind of action, date of term, case number, and proceedings and orders of court. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of plaintiff. Hdw. 540 p. 17½ x 12 x 3. Cir. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

Transcripts from Justices' Courts
(See also entries 154, 155)

229. JUSTICE OF PEACE TRANSCRIPT CASES, 1887--. 5 bdl., 2 f.b.
Transcripts of executions on judgments from justice of peace courts, showing names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, kind of action, term of court, satisfaction, and date of filing. Arr. chron. No index. Typed on pr. fm. Bdl. 8 x 4 x 6; f.b. 12 x 8 x 4. 5 bdl., 1887-1931, small vlt., bsmt.; 2 f.b., 1932--, cir. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

230. TRANSCRIPT OF JUDGMENT FROM JUSTICE OF PEACE TO CREATE LIEN, 1860--. 3 v. (1 not lettered, D, E).
Transcripts of judgments from justices' courts, showing names of attorney, justice, plaintiff, and defendant, nature of case, testimonies, proceedings and orders of court, and dates. Also contains Justice of Peace Fee Book (Transcript), 1860-1913, entry 249. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. on pr. fm. 510 p. 18 x 12 x 2. 1 v. not lettered, v. D, 1860-1912, large vlt., bsmt.; v. E, 1913--, cir. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

Dockets

231. JUDGES' TRANSFER DOCKET COMMON LAW (Closed Cases), 1837--. 74 v. (68 not numbered, 2, 3, 1 not numbered, 5-7). Missing: 1861-64, 1866-68, 1890-91. Title varies: Judges' Docket.
Judges' Docket of closed common law cases, showing term and case numbers, names of plaintiff, defendant, judge, and attorneys, nature of case, court orders, and dates of orders. Also contains Judges' Transfer Docket Criminal (Closed Cases), 1837-1913, entry 233; Judges' Transfer Docket Chancery (Closed Cases), 1837-1913, entry 234, including Judges' Docket (Dissolution of Corporations), entry 236; and Naturalization Docket, 1855-83, entry 245. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. 1837-55, hdw.; 1856--, hdw. under pr. hdgs. 240-500 p. 12 x 12 x 4 - 14 x 12 x 4. 68 v. not numbered, 1837-1913, small vlt., bsmt.; v. 2, 3, 1 not numbered, 5-7, 1914--, cir. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

232. JUDGES' DOCKET COMMON LAW AND CRIMINAL (Pending Cases), 1926--. 1 v.
Judges' docket of pending criminal and common law cases, showing term and case numbers, names of plaintiff, defendant, attorneys, and judge, nature of case, and date of court orders. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 450 p. 14 x 12 x 4. Cir. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

233. JUDGES' TRANSFER DOCKET CRIMINAL (Closed Cases), 1914--. 3 v. (1 not numbered, 2, 1 not numbered). 1837-1913 in Judges' Transfer Docket Common Law (Closed Cases), entry 231.

Judges' docket of closed criminal cases, showing case and term numbers, names of plaintiff, defendant, attorneys, and judge, nature of case, and dates of court orders. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 450 p. 14 x 12 x 4. Cir. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

234. JUDGES' TRANSFER DOCKET CHANCERY (Closed Cases), 1914--. 5 v. (2, 3, 5-7). 1837-1913 in Judges' Transfer Docket Common Law (Closed Cases), entry 231.

Judges' docket of closed chancery cases, showing case and term numbers, names of plaintiff, defendant, judge, and attorneys, nature of case, and dates of court orders. Also contains Judges' Docket (Dissolution of Corporations), 1914-18, 1921--, entry 236. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 450 p. 14 x 12 x 4. Cir. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

235. JUDGES' DOCKET CHANCERY (Pending Cases), 1914--. 1 v.

Judges' docket of pending chancery cases, showing case and term numbers, names of plaintiff, defendant, master in chancery, attorneys, and judge, nature of case, and date of court orders. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 450 p. 14 x 12 x 4. Cir. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

236. JUDGES' DOCKET (Dissolution of Corporations), 1919-20.. 1 v. 1837-1913 in Judges' Transfer Docket, Common Law (Closed Cases), entry 231; 1914-18, 1921-- in Judges' Transfer Docket Chancery (Closed Cases), entry 234.

Judges' docket of cases of dissolution of corporations, showing term and case number, names of corporation and members of board of directors, date, orders of court, and file box number. No obvious arr. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 320 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Small vlt., bsmt.

237. GENERAL DOCKET, 1850--. 8 v. (1 not labeled, 1, B-G). Missing: 1862-72, 1877-92.

General docket of circuit court cases, showing term number, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, type of case, and date. Arr. chron. No index. 1850-61, hdw.; 1873--, hdw. under pr. hdgs. 1850-76' in poor condition. 300 p. 18 x 12 x 2. 1 v. not labeled, v. 1, B, D, E, 1850-1903, 1913-28, small vlt., bsmt.; v. C, F, G, 1904-12, 1929--, cir. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

238. BAR DOCKET, 1887--. 7 v. Missing: 1890, 1892-97, 1899-1937.

Bar docket showing number and type of case, term of court, and names of plaintiff and defendant. Arr. by case no. No index. Typed. 75 p. 11 x 8½ x 1. 6 v., 1887-89, 1891, 1898, small vlt., bsmt.; 1 v., 1938--, cir. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

239. CLERK'S DOCKET, 1848-1900. 47 v. Missing: 1850-55, 1858, 1867-69, 1882, 1889, 1894-99. Discontinued.

Clerk's docket of common law, criminal, and chancery cases, showing number and date of case, and names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys. Arr. chron. No index. 1848-60, hdw.; 1861-1900, hdw. under pr. hdgs. 1848-66 in poor condition. 186 p. 14 x 9 x ½. Small vlt., bsmt.

240. LIEN RECORD (Lien and Satisfaction Docket), 1888--. 2 v. (1 not lettered, D).

Docket of liens against real estate, showing names of claimant and defendant, legal description of property charged with lien, amount of lien, satisfaction, and dates. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. on pr. fm. 1888-1914 in poor condition. 290 p. 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 x 2. 1 v. not lettered, 1888-1914, small vlt., bsmt.; v. D, 1915--, cir. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

241. JUDGMENT AND EXECUTION DOCKET, 1914--. 3 v. (L-N).

Docket of judgments and executions, showing names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, nature, amount, and date of judgment, by whom entered, to whom delivered, date of delivery of execution, and dates of return and satisfaction. Formerly kept as Judgment Docket, entry 242, and Execution Docket, entry 244. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of person against whom judgment has been entered. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 500 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Cir. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

242. JUDGMENT DOCKET, 1839-1913. 8 v. (7 not lettered, K).

Missing: 1853-58, 1861-65, 1877-79, 1914-- in Judgment and Execution Docket, entry 241.

Docket of judgments, showing names of plaintiff and defendant, date and amount of judgment, by whom entered, name of person receiving execution, and dates of return and satisfaction. 1839-52, 1866-1913, arr. chron.; 1859-60, arr. alph. by name of person against whom judgment is entered. Indexed alph. by name of person against whom judgment is entered; for sep. index, 1853-68, see entry 243. 1839-60, hdw.; 1866-1913, hdw. on pr. fm. 500 p. 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 x 3. 6 v. not lettered, 1839-92, large vlt., bsmt.; 1 v. not lettered, v. K, 1893-1913, cir. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

243. INDEX TO JUDGMENT DOCKETS, 1853-68. 3 v. (1 not lettered, C, 1 not lettered). Missing: 1861-65. Discontinued.

Index to judgment docket, showing names of attorney, plaintiff, and defendant, kind of action, judgment docket and page number, amount and date of judgment, against whom entered, and satisfaction. Arr. alph. by name of person against whom judgment is entered. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 200 p. 12 x 8 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Small vlt., bsmt.

244. EXECUTION DOCKET, 1830-1919. 9 v. (3 not lettered, C, D, 1 not lettered, F-H). 1920-- in Judgment and Execution Docket, entry 241.

Docket of executions, showing case number, date of execution, names of plaintiff and defendant, against whom entered, to whom delivered, and dates of return and satisfaction. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of person against whom judgment is entered. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 1830-66 in poor condition. 500 p. 18 x 12 x 3. 3 v. not lettered, 1830-66, large vlt., bsmt.; v. C, D, 1 not lettered, F-H, 1867-1919, cir. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

245. NATURALIZATION DOCKET, 1884-1911. 1 v. Discontinued. 1855-83 in Judges' Transfer Docket Common Law (Closed Cases), entry 231.

Docket of naturalization cases in circuit court, showing names of alien, judge, and clerk, court orders, date of orders, address of alien, and certificate number. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 230 p. 14 x 9 x 2. Cir. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

Fee Books

246. CHANCERY FEES, 1846--. 18 v. (4 not labeled, V, W, 2, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 17, 18, 20, 22, 26, 28). Missing: 1889-98. Title varies: Fee Book.

Record of fees received in chancery cases, showing case number, names of complainant, defendant, and attorneys, nature of case, list of fees and court costs due, and date of payment. Also contains Civil Fees, 1846-70, entry 247, and Criminal Fees, 1846-72, entry 248. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of complainant. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 280 p. 18 x 12 x 3. 4 v. not labeled, v. V, W, 2, 6, 7, 1846-1908, large vlt., bsmt.; v. 10, 11, 13, 17, 18, 20, 22, 26, 28, 1909--, cir. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

247. CIVIL FEES, 1871--. 16 v. (4 not numbered, 4-6, 1 not numbered, 7, 11, 16, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27). 1846-70 in Chancery Fees, entry 246.

Record of fees received in common law cases, showing names of plaintiff, defendant, and payee, type and amount of fee, court costs, term of court, total fees, and date of return. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 280 p. 18 x 12 x 2. 4 v. not numbered, v. 4-6, 1 not numbered, 9, 1871-1914, large vlt., bsmt.; v. 11, 16, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 1915--, cir. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

248. CRIMINAL FEES, 1873--. 5 v. (4 not numbered, 15). 1846-72 in Chancery Fees, entry 246.

Record of fees received in criminal cases, showing names of defendant and attorneys, type and amount of fee due, to whom charged, name of person paying, and date of payment. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of defendant; for sep. index, 1930--, see entry 209. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 280 p. 18 x 12 x 3. 4 v. not numbered, 1873-1919, large vlt., bsmt.; v. 15, 1920--, cir. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

249. JUSTICE OF PEACE FEE BOOK (Transcript), 1914--. 1 v. 1860-1913 in Transcript of Judgment from Justice of Peace to Create Lien, entry 230.

Record of fees in cases appealed from justice of the peace courts, showing names of justice, plaintiff, and defendant, date of judgment, book and page of docket and record, amount of fees, total costs, term number, and date of recording. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 592 p. 17 x 11½ x 4. Co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

Reports to Court

250. TRANSCRIPT OF CORONER'S INQUESTS, 1888--. 15 bdl., 11 f.b. (6 not numbered, 1-5).

Reports of coroner's inquests, showing names of deceased, coroner, witnesses, and jurors, date and place of inquest, testimony of witnesses, verdict of jury, physical description of deceased, and disposition of personal effects. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw., hqw. on pr. fm., typed, and typed on pr. fm. Bdl. 8 x 10 x 4; f.b. 10 x 4 x 13. 15 bdl., 1888-1919, small vlt., bsmt.; 11 f.b., 1920--, cir. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

For other coroner's records, see entries 271-273.

251. MASTERS' REPORTS, 1919--. 3 f.b.

Reports to circuit court by masters in chancery, showing names of master and estate, legal description of property, summary of proceedings, and dates of report and filing. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 9 x 4 x 15 $\frac{1}{2}$. Cir. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

252. MASTER'S REPORT OF SALE IN PARTITION, 1914--. 1 v. (32).

1830-38 in Circuit Court Record, entry 221; 1839-1913 in Chancery Record, entry 222.

Master's reports of sales in partition, showing case number, term of court, nature of complaint, names of complainant, defendant, judge, purchaser, and master, amount and date of sale, amount of payment, costs and charge, and dates of approval and filing. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of complainant. Hdw. on pr. fm. 200 p. 17 x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3. Cir. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

253. STATE'S ATTORNEY'S REPORTS, 1932--. 1 f.b.

Report of fees collected by state's attorney, showing date and number of case, names of plaintiff, defendant, and state's attorney, amount and type of fees collected, and date of payment. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 6 x 20 x 18. Cir. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

For other state's attorney's records, see entries 274-279.

Jury Records

(See also entries 16, 17, 32, 130, 131, 133-135, 211, 212, 215, 216, 223, 250, 271, 272, 291).

254. JURY VENIRES, 1897--. 3 bdl., 1 f.b.

Circuit court venires for petit and grand juries, showing names and addresses of jurors selected, dates of appearance, service, and venire, and signature of circuit clerk. Arr. chron. No index. Typed on pr. fm. Bdl. 10 x 5 x 8; f.b. 20 x 6 x 18. 3 bdl., 1897-1931, small vlt., bsmt.; 1 f.b., 1932--, cir. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

255. REGISTER OF JURORS, 1870--. 3 v.

Register of grand and petit jurors, showing name of juror, term date, number of days' service, mileage, amount of fees, and certificate number. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of juror. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 1870-1917 in poor condition. 180 p. 18 x 14 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. 2 v., 1870-1917, small vlt., bsmt.; 1 v., 1918--, cir. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

Bonds

256. RECOGNIZANCE RECORD, 1868-90. 1 v. 1830-67 in Circuit Court Records, entry 221; 1891-- in Circuit Court Record (Criminal), entry 223.

Record of recognizance bonds allowed, showing case number, court term, date of commencement of sentence, names of person indicted and sureties, nature of case, sentence, date and amount of bond, and date of recording. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. on pr. fm. 600 p. 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 x 3. Cir. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

Circuit Court - Probation,
Parole; Naturalization

(257-261)

257. SCHEDULE ON BOND BAIL, 1917-19. 1 v. Discontinued.
Circuit clerk's schedule of bail bonds, showing names of plaintiff, defendant, and sureties, amount and date of bond, acknowledgment, and signature of defendant. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 300 p. 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 x 2. Cir. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

Probation, Parole

258. CERTIFICATE OF DISCHARGE UNDER PAROLE LAW, 1897. 1 v.
Discontinued.

Record of certificates of discharge on parole, showing names of person discharged and plaintiff, term of court in which convicted, name of institution, and date of, and reason for, discharge. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 598 p. 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 x 3. Large vlt., bsmt.

Naturalization

(See also entries 153, 163-167, 231, 245)

259. NATURALIZATION AND PETITION, 1855--. 20 v. (2 not labeled, C, 2-13, 5 not labeled).

Record of petitions for, and final certificates of, naturalization, including those of soldiers subsequent to 1896, showing names of petitioner, judge, witnesses, and children, address, marital status, occupation, age, and nativity of alien, oath to renounce allegiance to foreign power, certificate of arrival, and oath of allegiance. Also contains Declaration of Intention, 1929--, entry 260. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of alien. 1855-1910, hdw. on pr. fm.; 1911--, typed on pr. fm. 565 p. 18 x 11 x 4. Cir. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

260. DECLARATION OF INTENTION, 1859-1928. 10 v. Missing: 1900-1906.
1929-- in Naturalization and Petition, entry 259.

Record of declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, showing document number, name, residence, sex, occupation, age, color, weight, height, visible distinctive marks, nativity, and marital status of alien, date and place of marriage, names of children, and date of filing. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of alien. 1855-99, 1907-10, hdw. on pr. fm.; 1911-28, typed on pr. fm. 565 p. 18 x 11 x 4. Cir. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

261. PETITION AND FINAL PAPERS (Soldiers and Minors), 1865-96. 1 v.
Record of petitions and final certificates of minors and soldiers, showing term of court during which petition was filed, names of alien and witnesses, nativity, date of arrival in United States, final oath, and dates of final certificate and filing. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of alien. Hdw. on pr. fm. 480 p. 14 x 9 x 3. Cir. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

No subsequent record for minors; for subsequent record of soldiers' certificates, see entry 259.

262. (CERTIFICATE OF FILING APPLICATION), 1883-1900. 1 v.
Discontinued.

Record of applications for citizenship filed in counties other than Macoupin, showing name and address of alien, county in which application was filed, date of filing, and signature of circuit clerk. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of alien. Hdw. on pr. fm. 565 p. 18 x 11 x 4. Cir. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

Receipts and Expenditures

263. CASH BOOK, CIRCUIT CLERK, 1872---. 7 v. (4 not lettered, E-G).
Missing: 1892-1906.

Cash book of fees received by circuit clerk and recorder, showing type of fee, name of payee, date, amount, and purpose of payment, and total amount of fees. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 1872-91 in poor condition. 200 p. 24 x 18 x 2. 4 v. not lettered, v. E, F, 1872-1930, small vlt., bsmt.; v. G, 1931---, cir. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

VII. SHERIFF

The sheriff, by constitutional provision, has been an elected officer in Macoupin County from the organization of the county, in 1829, to the present.¹ The term of his office, originally set at two years,² is now four years.³ In 1880 it was provided, by constitutional amendment, that no person elected to the office of sheriff should be eligible for reelection to that office until four years after the expiration of his term of office.⁴ His bond in this county is required in the sum of \$10,000 and must be approved by the county judge.⁵ Memoranda of this bond are entered at large upon the records of the county court, and the bond is filed in the office of the county clerk.⁶ One or more deputies are appointed by the sheriff in accordance with the number allowed by

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1. Constitution of 1818, Art. III, sec. 11; Constitution of 1848, Art. VII, sec. 7; Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 8; second amendment November 22, 1880, to the Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 8; also L.1819, p. 110; R.S.1874, p. 989.
 2. Constitution of 1818, Art. III, sec. 11; Constitution of 1848, Art. VII, sec. 7.
 3. Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 8.
 4. Ibid., Art. X, sec. 8, as amended November, 1880.
 5. R.S.1874, p. 990. Cf. R.L.1827, p. 371. Prior to the organization of the county court, the sheriff's bond and securities were approved by the circuit court.
 6. R.S.1845, p. 514; R.S.1874, p. 989.

rule of the circuit court. Compensation of the deputies is determined by the county board.¹ The sheriff is warden of the county jail and has custody and regulation of the same and of all prisoners.² To assist him in this administration, he appoints a superintendent of the county jail for whose conduct he is responsible, and whom he may remove at pleasure.³

Essentially without change for over one hundred years, the principal duties of the sheriff are the following:

1. To act as conservator of the peace, with power to arrest offenders on view.⁴
2. To attend, in person or by deputy, all courts of record (city, county, probate, circuit, and appellate courts) in his county, and to obey the orders and directions of the courts.⁵
3. To serve, execute, and return all writs, warrants, process, orders, and decrees legally directed to him.⁶
4. To sell real or personal property by virtue of execution or other process.⁷
5. To send fingerprints of criminals to the State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation.⁸

In the course of the sheriff's many detailed duties included in these broad provisions, the following records may be kept but do not appear in Macoupin County:

1. Receipts of deliveries of prisoners in changes of venue.⁹
2. Copies of reports to the county court and circuit court.¹⁰
3. Reports of pawnbrokers on loans and articles pawned.¹¹

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1. R.L.1827, p. 373; R.S.1845, p. 515; L.1869, p. 399; Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 9.
 2. L.1819, p. 111,112,160-62,314-17,332,333; L.1821, p. 37,63,64; R.L.1827, p. 247-50; L.1831, p. 103,104,106; R.L.1833, p. 574,575; L.1845, p. 10,19; R.S.1845, p. 133,134,515-17; R.S.1874, p. 616, 989-91; L.1901, p. 137,138; L.1923, p. 423. The citations also include references to duties not included in the general outline noted above.
 3. L.1923, p. 423.
 4. R.L.1827, p. 372; R.S.1845, p. 515; R.S.1874, p. 990.
 5. Ibid.
 6. Ibid.
 7. R.L.1827, p. 334; L.1838-39, p. 14-18,20; R.S.1845, p. 302,306,307; L.1871-72, p. 505; R.S.1874, p. 622,623,627-29.
 8. L.1931, p. 465.
 9. R.S.1874, p. 1096.
 10. Ibid., p. 617; L.1923, p. 424; L.1933, p. 678.
 11. L.1909, p. 301.

The following records may be kept and do appear:

1. Register of prisoners.¹
2. "Book of Accounts," including records of fees and disbursements.²
3. Data of identification of criminals and stolen property.³
4. Docket of executions.

Process

264. SHERIFF'S (Execution) DOCKET, 1859--. 10 v. (1 not lettered, B, C, 1 not lettered, F-H, J-L). Missing: 1916-23.
Docket of executions issued, showing case number, names of plaintiff and defendant, nature of case, amount and date of judgment, amount of costs and fees, and dates of execution and sheriff's return. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 320 p. 18 x 11 x 3. 1 v., not lettered, v. B, C, 1 not lettered, F-H, 1859-1915, small vlt., bsmt.; v. J-L, 1924--., sh.'s west rm., 1st fl.

265. SHERIFF'S PROCESS DOCKET, 1874--. 34 v. (1-34).
Sheriff's docket of process, showing names of attorneys, plaintiff, and defendant, nature of case, names of persons issuing and serving papers, dates of receiving and serving, sheriff's fees, and remarks. Also contains Sheriff's Foreign Process Docket, 1874-1925, entry 266. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of plaintiff. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 320 p. 17 x 11 x 3. V. 1-27, 1874-1925, small vlt., bsmt.; v. 28-34, 1926--., sh.'s west rm., 1st fl.

266. SHERIFF'S FOREIGN PROCESS DOCKET, 1926--. 1 v. 1874-1925
in Sheriff's Process Docket, entry 265.
Docket of Sheriff's foreign process, showing names of plaintiff, defendant, attorneys, and county, nature of case, type of process, names of persons issuing and serving papers, dates of receiving and serving, amount of fees to sheriff, and remarks. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of plaintiff. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 320 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Sh.'s west rm., 1st fl.

267. DOCKET OF FINES, 1868-89. 1 v. Discontinued.
Sheriff's docket of fines collected, showing name of payer, action, dates of arrest and payment, amounts of judgment, fine, and costs, court record book and page number, and sheriff's remarks. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 260 p. 16 x 11 x 1. Small vlt., bsmt.

1. R.S.1874, p. 617; L.1923, p. 424.
2. L.1871-72, p. 450,451; L.1873-74, p. 104,105.
3. L.1931, p. 465.

Jail Records

268. REGISTER OF PRISONERS, 1887--. 5 v. (B, 1 not labeled, 2-4). Register of prisoners in county jail, showing name and number of prisoner, personal description, charge, name of person serving warrant, list of prisoner's personal effects, date and method of discharge, officers' fees, and remarks. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of prisoner. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 200 p. 18 x 12 x 3. V. B, 1 not labeled, 2, 1887-1918, small vlt., bsmt.; v. 3, 4, 1919--, sh.'s west rm., 1st fl.

Fees, Receipts and Expenditures

269. SHERIFF'S CASH BOOK, 1930--. 2 v. (I, J). Record of sheriff's receipts and disbursements, showing date, purpose, names of payer and payee, miscellaneous office expenses, sheriff's salary and expenses, refunds, fees of others, and total. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 200 p. 15 x 12 x 2. Sh.'s west rm., 1st fl.

270. REGISTER OF FEES, 1932-34. 1 v. Discontinued. Register of sheriff's fees due and received for services, showing date of payment, name of payer, amount and purpose, earnings previously reported, and remarks. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of payer. Hdw. on pr. fm.. 300 p. 15 x 12 x 2. Sh.'s west rm., 1st fl.

VIII. CORONER

The coroner's office in Macoupin County has continued in existence from the organization of the county, in 1829, to the present.¹ The coroner is elected by the county electorate for a four-year term. After certification of his election by the county clerk, filing of his bond, and taking oath of office,² he receives his commission from the Governor. The inquest duties of this official have changed little over a period of more than a century. The coroner acts as a conservator of the peace with powers equal to those of sheriff in this respect and serves as a

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1. Constitution of 1818, Art. III, sec. 11; L.1849, Second Sess., p. 7; Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 8.
 2. The office is constitutional and elective (Constitution of 1818, Art. III, sec. 11; Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 8). The term, formerly two years, is now four years (second amendment, November 22, 1880, to Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 8).

ministerial officer of the courts in the absence or disqualification of the sheriff; he also performs all the other duties of the latter when the office is vacant.¹

The most important function of the coroner is to hold inquests over the bodies of persons supposed to have come to their death by violence, casualty, or other undue means. When notification of such death is received, the coroner proceeds to the body, takes charge of it, and summons a jury composed of six men from the vicinity in which the body was found. The jury is instructed to assemble at a stated time and place, to view the body and to inquire into the cause and manner of the death. If the inquest is continued and a vacancy should occur on the jury, the coroner is allowed to fill such vacancy.²

To the custody of the clerk of the circuit court are returned the verdict of the jury, and such recognizances as may be given the coroner by witnesses whose testimony implicates any person as the unlawful slayer of the deceased.³ In his own office, the coroner files and preserves the record of such testimony.⁴ The coroner also keeps one record which he originates, the "inquest record." This record recapitulates all the data involved in the entire inquest procedure and includes an inventory and accounting of the personal property and money of the deceased.⁵

Deputy coroners appointed by this official assist him in the performance of the duties of his office. The number of deputies is set by rule of the circuit court, and their compensation is determined by the county board of supervisors. The bond or securities of these assistants are taken by the coroner, and the oath to which each subscribes is filed in the county clerk's office.⁶

For other coroner's records, see entry 250.

271. JURY WARRANTS (Duplicates), 1932--. 2 f.d.

Duplicates of warrants issued in payment for services of coroners' jurors, showing number, date, and amount of warrant, and name of juror. Arr. by warrant no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 12 x 6 x 30. Cor.'s private off., 2nd fl., Fritz Bldg.

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1. L.1819, p. 111,160; L.1821, p. 20-23; L.1825, p. 63,64; R.L.1827, p. 246-50,372,373,375; R.S.1845, p. 515,517; R.S.1874, p. 281,282.
 2. L.1821, p. 22-24; R.S.1845, p. 517,518; R.S.1874, p. 282-84; L.1879, p. 82; L.1907, p. 213; L.1919, p. 403; L.1931, p. 388.
 3. L.1821, p. 24,25; R.S.1845, p. 518; R.S.1874, p. 284.
 4. L.1869, p. 104; R.S.1874, p. 283; L.1907, p. 213; L.1919, p. 293.
 5. L.1821, p. 25,26; R.S.1874, p. 283.
 6. L.1881, p. 63.

272. CORONER'S RECORD, 1890---. 3 v. (2 not numbered, 1). Missing: 1930-31.

Record of coroner's inquests, showing names of deceased, witnesses, jurors, and coroner, date and place of inquest, testimony of witnesses, verdict of jury, physical description and occupation of deceased, and inventory and disposition of personal effects. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of deceased. Hdw. on pr. fm. 300 p. 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 x 3. 2 v. not numbered, 1890-1929, small vlt., bsmt.; v. 1, 1932---, cir. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

273. CORONER'S DEATH CERTIFICATES (Duplicates), 1913-17. 1 v. Discontinued.

Duplicates of coroner's certificates of death, showing district number, cause, date, and place of death, residence and statistical particulars of deceased, name and residence of parents, names of witnesses, and date and place of burial. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of deceased. Hdw. on pr. fm. 200 p. 17 x 11 x 2. Large vlt., bsmt.

For coroner's original death certificates, see entry 60.

IX. STATE'S ATTORNEY

In Macoupin County, since its organization in 1829, the state's attorney has commenced and prosecuted in courts of record all actions in which the people of the state or county were concerned.¹ This officer was appointed by the Governor until 1835, when he became an official elected by the General Assembly. This latter provision remained effective until 1848, when the state's attorney became an elective officer of the circuit district electorate. At this time his services also were expanded to include the newly created county court. Finally, the present constitution made the office elective in and for each county.² Bond in the sum of \$5,000 has been required since 1872.³ From the creation of this office in the state until the present, the state's attorney has continued to receive his commission from the Governor for the tenure of his office.⁴ In 1827 his appointment was set at a four-year term;⁵ in 1835 his term was set at two years.⁶ Then, in 1849, the state's attorney's office became elective by the district electorate for a four-year term,

1. R.L.1827, p. 79,80; L.1835, p. 44; R.S.1845, p. 76.

2. R.L.1833, p. 98; L.1835, p. 44; Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 21, 28; Constitution of 1870, Art. VI, sec. 22; R.S.1874, p. 172.

3. L.1871-72, p. 189.

4. R.L.1833, p. 98; L.1835, p. 44; Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 28; Constitution of 1870, Art. VI, sec. 22; R.S.1874, p. 172.

5. R.L.1827, p. 79,80.

6. L.1835, p. 44.

the first term, however, being only for three years and ending in 1852.¹ In Macoupin County the state's attorney receives an annual salary of \$5,500, with an additional \$400 paid by the state. Statutory fee rates are allowed him for convictions on specified offenses and crimes before justices of the peace, police magistrates, county and circuit courts. Also, rates are established for preliminary examinations of defendants, for attendance at trials, and for appeals. These several fees and rates make up a county fund from which is paid his salary.²

The duties of the state's attorney are the following:

1. To commence and prosecute all actions, suits, indictments, and prosecutions, civil or criminal, in any court of record in his county in which the people of the state or county may be concerned.
2. To prosecute all forfeited bonds and recognizances and all actions and proceedings for the recovery of debts, revenues, moneys, fines, penalties, and forfeitures accruing to the state or his county, or to any school district in his county; also to prosecute all suits in his county against railroads or transportation companies, which may be prosecuted in the name of the people of the State of Illinois.
3. To commence and prosecute all actions and proceedings brought up by any county officer in his official capacity.
4. To defend all actions and proceedings brought against his county or against any county or state officer, in his official capacity, in his county.
5. To attend the examination of all persons brought before any judge on habeas corpus when the prosecution is in his county.
6. To attend before justices of the peace and prosecute charges of felony or misdemeanor for which the offender is required to be recognized and to appear before a court of record when it is within his power to do so.
7. To give his opinion without fee or reward, to any county officer or justice of the peace in his county upon any question of law relating to any criminal or other matter in which the people of the state or county may be concerned.

1. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 21; Constitution of 1870, Art. VI, sec. 22.
2. L.1871-72, p. 422; L.1873-74, p. 104,105; L.1909, p. 231- 33; L.1929, p. 474-76; L.1937, p. 607.

8. To assist the attorney general whenever it may be necessary, and in cases of appeal or writ of error from his county to the supreme court, to which it is the duty of the attorney general to attend, he shall, a reasonable time before the trial of such appeal or writ of error, furnish the attorney general with a brief, showing the nature of the case and the questions involved.
9. To pay all moneys received by him in trust, without delay, to the officer who by law is entitled to their custody.
10. To perform such other and further duties as may from time to time be enjoined upon him by law.
11. To appear in all proceedings by collectors of taxes against delinquent taxpayers for judgment to sell real estate, and to see that all the necessary preliminary steps have been legally taken to make the judgment legal and binding.¹
12. To enforce the collection of all fines, forfeitures, and penalties imposed or incurred in the courts of record in his county; and to report to the circuit court on the collection of these moneys.²

All of the state's attorney's records are kept in his private office on the second floor of the Sonnemann Building, East Main Street, Carlinville, Illinois.

For State's attorney's reports to the circuit court, see entry 253.

274. CRIMINAL CASES (Pending), 1932---. 2 v.

Briefs of pending criminal cases handled by state's attorney, showing number of case, date, names of plaintiff and defendant, charge, pleas before court, and summary of court action. Arr. by case no. For index, see entry 275. Typed on pr. fm. 300 p. 12 x 9 x 2.

275. CARD INDEX (Pending Cases), 1932---. 1 f.b.

Card index to pending criminal cases, showing names of plaintiff and defendant, case number, and nature of charge. Arr. alph. by name of plaintiff. Typed. 3 x 5 x 12.

276. CRIMINAL CASES (Closed), 1932---. 9 bdl., 1 f.d.

Individual folders of closed criminal cases containing entire proceedings of case and state's attorney's reports, showing date of filing, names of plaintiff and defendant, history of case, and final disposition. Arr. by case no. For index, see entry 277. Typed. Bdl. 12 x 18 x 1; f.d. 12 x 18 x 30.

1. R.S.1845, p. 76; R.S.1874, p. 172.

2. L.1909, p. 406; L.1911-12, p. 88; L.1929, p. 475.

277. CARD INDEX (Closed Cases), 1932--. 1 f.b.

Card index to closed criminal cases, showing names of plaintiff and defendant, case number, nature of charge, and final disposition. Arr. alph. by name of plaintiff. Typed. 3 x 5 x 12.

278. CORRESPONDENCE IN CRIMINAL CASES (Pending), 1932--. 2 f.d.

General correspondence pertaining to pending criminal cases handled by state's attorney, kept for future reference in proceedings on cases. Arr. alph. by name of defendant. No index. Typed. 12 x 18 x 30.

279. CORRESPONDENCE IN CRIMINAL CASES (Closed), 1932--. 2 f.d.

General correspondence pertaining to criminal cases handled by state's attorney and used for reference and evidence in criminal proceedings. Arr. alph. by name of defendant. No index. Typed. 12 x 18 x 30.

X. SUPERVISOR OF ASSESSMENTS

The county supervisor of assessments, with the aid of the township assessors in Macoupin County, is responsible for the assessment of property upon which the township, district, county, state, and other taxes are levied. Principally, these officers annually revise the assessment of property, correct the same upon complaint, and quadrennially assess real and personal property.¹ Many statutory provisions have regulated this function in Macoupin County. Early laws fixed the value of the several categories of real and personal property, leaving to the assessing officer only limited discretion.²

Property assessments in Macoupin County were first made by the county treasurer, an appointee of the county commissioners' court.³ The treasurer continued to act in this capacity until 1839 when the legislature provided for the appointment by the county commissioners' court of a county assessor.⁴ The duty of property assessment reverted to the county treasurer again in 1844⁵ and continued to be vested in that of-

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1. L.1871-72, p. 20-22; L.1879, p. 243; L.1881, p. 134; L.1891, p. 37; L.1898, p. 37,40,44; L.1903, p. 295,296; L.1923, p. 491,492,504,505; L.1927, p. 713,714; L.1928, Sp. Sess., p. 106; L.1931-32, First Sp. Sess., p. 66.
 2. L.1819, p. 313-19; L.1825, p. 173; L.1839, p. 4-6; L.1840, p. 4; L.1845, p. 6.
 3. R.L.1827, p. 330.
 4. L.1839, p. 4.
 5. L.1843, p. 231,237.

fice until 1871 when township organization was instituted in this county,¹ and assessments were made by township assessors, elected one in each township annually.²

Between 1849 and 1898, the assessing officers in Macoupin County received their assessment lists from, and reported assessments to, the county clerk.³ In the latter year, the legislature provided that the county treasurer should be ex-officio supervisor of assessments.⁴ From that date until the present, the township assessors have worked under the direction of, and reported the assessment of property to, the county treasurer, acting in this ex-officio capacity. Every assessor is bonded in the sum of \$500. Bond for the supervisor of assessments is \$2,000 or such larger sum as the county board may determine.⁵

For other taxation records, see entries 1, 33-53, 281-290.

280. PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX SCHEDULES, 1936--. 26 f.b.

Schedules of personal property taxes, showing name of township, name and address of owner, description and assessed value of property, tax rate, and date. Arr. alph. by name of owner. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 6 x 9 x 30. Treas.'s off., 1st fl.

XI. BOARD OF REVIEW

An important aspect of the revenue procedure is the authority, exercised by the board of review, to assess, equalize, and review or revise the assessment of property.⁶ Early legislation provided for appeals from assessments to the county commissioners' court. The court was empowered to review and revise assessments on real and personal property.⁷

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1. Macoupin County adopted township organization in 1870, but the change was not effective until 1871.
 2. L.1851, p. 38,54-57; L.1853, p. 14,15; L.1855, p. 35.
 3. L.1849, p. 121,128; L.1849, Second Sess., p. 38; L.1853, p. 14,17,47,49,50; L.1871-72, p. 19,20,22,23.
 4. L.1898, p. 36,37.
 5. L.1898, p. 37-39; L.1923, p. 493,494; L.1927, p. 743,744; L.1931-32, First Sp. Sess., p. 66.
 6. L.1898, p. 46-49; L.1915, p. 566-70; L.1919, p. 727; L.1923, p. 496-502; L.1930, Sp. Sess., p. 85-90; L.1931-32, Sp. Sess., p. 70,71,75-78; L.1935, p. 1163-66.
 7. L.1839, p. 7; L.1845, p. 8; R.S.1845, p. 441.

In 1849, when the county court succeeded the county commissioners' court in Macoupin County, appeals were made to that body.¹ When township organization was instituted in 1871² this jurisdiction was given to the town board composed of the township supervisor, clerk, and assessor.³ The board of supervisors in their annual meeting examined the assessment rolls in the several towns to ascertain whether the valuations in one town bore just relation to the valuations in all other towns in the county, and were empowered to increase or diminish the aggregate valuation of real estate in any town accordingly. They could make whatever alterations in the description of the lands of nonresidents they deemed necessary, and were required to assess the value of any lands omitted by the assessor.⁴ In 1872 the duties of the board of supervisors with regard to assessments were the following:

1. To assess omitted property.
2. To review assessments upon complaint.
3. To hear and determine the application of any person assessed on property claimed to be exempt from taxation.
4. To ascertain whether the valuation in one town or district bore just relation to the valuation in all towns or districts in the county and adjust the assessment.⁵

In 1898 this authority was transferred to the newly created board of review, composed of the chairman of the county board who became ex-officio chairman of the board of review, the county clerk, and one citizen appointed by the county judge.⁶ Since 1923 the board has consisted of the chairman of the county board as ex-officio chairman of the board of review, and two citizens appointed by the county judge. The members of the board select their own clerk. The two citizen members are appointed alternately for a two-year term.⁷

Today, the board of review in Macoupin County is required to assess taxable property omitted from the regular assessment, to review and correct assessments on property claimed to be incorrectly assessed, to increase or reduce the entire assessment if, in their opinion, it has not been made upon the proper basis, to hear and determine the application of

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1. L.1849, p. 65.
 2. Macoupin County adopted township organization in 1870, but the change was not effective until 1871.
 3. L.1851, p. 56; L.1871-72, p. 21,22,24,25.
 4. L.1851, p. 57,58; L.1871-72, p. 24,25.
 5. L.1871-72, p. 24,25.
 6. L.1898, p. 46.
 7. L.1923, p. 496,497; L.1931-32, First Sp. Sess., p. 71,72.

any person assessed on property claimed to be exempt from taxation, and to correct errors or mistakes, except errors of judgment, as to the valuation of any property, any time before judgment.¹

For other taxation records, see entries 1, 33-53, 280, 284-290.

281. TAX OBJECTIONS, 1909--. 10 f.b.

Objections to tax assessments, showing name and address of complainant, legal description of property, assessed value and owner's estimated value, amount of tax levied, reasons for objection, proceedings of board, and date of filing. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 x 5 x 18. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

282. RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS OF BOARD OF REVIEW, 1899--. 7 v. (1-7).

Record of proceedings of board of review, showing minutes of meetings, names of complainant and board members, legal description of property, value, cause of complaint, and findings of board. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of complainant. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 580 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Co. clk.'s south rm., 1st fl.

283. BOARD OF REVIEW COMPLAINT DOCKET, 1899--. 7 v. (1-7).

Docket of tax complaints, showing number and date of complaint, name of complainant, legal description and assessed value of property, value as alleged by complainant, and findings and orders of board of review. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of complainant. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 300 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

XII. COLLECTOR

Tax collections in Macoupin County were first made by the sheriff acting as ex-officio county collector.² With the exception of four years, 1839 to 1843, when there existed a separate office of county collector filled by appointment by the county commissioners' court,³ the sheriff continued to act in this capacity until 1871; in that year township organization was instituted in this county,⁴ and tax collections became the joint responsibility of the townships and the county, with the county treasurer acting as ex-officio county collector.⁵

1. L.1898, p. 46-49; L.1915, p. 566-70; L.1919, p. 727; L.1923, p. 496-502; L.1930, Sp. Sess., p. 85-90; L.1931-32, Sp. Sess., p. 70,71,75-78; L.1935, p. 1163-66.

2. R.L.1827, p. 370,374.

3. L.1839, p. 7; L.1843, p. 234; L.1853, p. 99.

4. Macoupin County adopted township organization in 1870, but the change was not effective until 1871.

5. L.1851, p. 38,59-64; L.1853, p. 14,25-29,67.

Under this plan, town collectors, elected one in each township,¹ made collections of resident property taxes,² while nonresident and delinquent taxes were collected by the county treasurer.³ By the terms of an act of 1855, the town collectors were required to return their tax lists or books to the county collector who delivered them to the county clerk.⁴ This provision was changed in 1872 by an act of the General Assembly which provided that the county collector should make an annual sworn statement to the county clerk, showing the total amount of each kind of tax collected, the amount received from each town collector, and the amount collected by himself.⁵

The collection procedure in Macoupin County was altered in 1917 when the legislature provided for the abolishment of the office of town collector in counties with fewer than one hundred thousand inhabitants, the county collector to be ex-officio town collector in such counties.⁶ As Macoupin County never attained this population minimum,⁷ the county collector has continued to make collections for the townships as well as for the county.⁸

The county collector is bonded in an amount determined upon by the county board in addition to that bond required of him as county treasurer.⁹ Under statutory provisions, he collects taxes for the state, county, and other governmental agencies, and pays to the proper authorities the amount in his hands payable to them.¹⁰ He also settles annually with the county board.¹¹ He prepares an annual list of delinquent property and files it with the county clerk,¹² advertises his intention of applying for judgment for sale of delinquent lands and lots,¹³ and is required to

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1. L.1851, p. 38.
 2. Ibid., p. 59.
 3. Ibid., p. 53.
 4. L.1855, p. 37.
 5. L.1871-72, p. 56,57; L.1873-74, p. 56; L.1930, Sp. Sess., p. 66,67; L.1931, p. 756; L.1931-32, First Sp. Sess., p. 112; L.1933, p. 873, 921; L.1933-34, Third Sp. Sess., p. 220; L.1935, p. 1156,1213; L.1935-36, Fourth Sp. Sess., p. 69,70.
 6. L.1917, p. 793.
 7. The population of Macoupin County was 50,685 in 1910; 57,275 in 1920; and 48,703 in 1930 (Population Bulletin Illinois, Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930, p. 9).
 8. L.1925, p. 605; L.1929, p. 774,775; L.1931, p. 905-8; L.1933, p. 1115, 1116.
 9. L.1871-72, p. 36; L.1931, p. 748; L.1931-32, First Sp. Sess., p. 85, 86; L.1933-34, Third Sp. Sess., p. 225,226.
 10. L.1871-72, p. 56-59; L.1933, p. 922; L.1935, p. 1156,1213; L.1935-36, Fourth Sp. Sess., p. 69,70.
 11. L.1871-72, p. 55; L.1935, p. 1155,1156.
 12. L.1898, p. 51; L.1931, p. 759.
 13. L.1871-72, p. 44; L.1937, p. 1010.

attend, in person or by deputy, all tax sales resulting from this action.¹ The county clerk, in person or by deputy, is also required to attend all tax sales.² At such sales, the clerk and collector note and make entry of all tax sales and forfeitures to the state.³

The county collector is required to keep his records as collector of taxes separate from his records as county treasurer.⁴ The records of the collector's office include duplicates of receipts issued to taxpayers, state auditor's and county clerk's certification of the collector's settlement with them, duplicates of the collector's reports, delinquent property records, and tax sale and forfeiture records.

For other taxation records, see entries 1, 33-53, 280-283.

Collection, Settlement

284. CASH TAX BOOK, 1884--. 27 v. Title varies: Treasurer's Account With County Collector.

Account of taxes collected from each township, showing names of township, collector, and treasurer, tax spread, amounts of taxes collected, costs and interest, and total. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 45 - 340 p. 18 x 12 x $\frac{1}{2}$ - 17 x 11 x 3. 1 v., 1884-1919, small vlt., bsmt.; 24 v., 1920-33, large vlt., bsmt.; 2 v., 1934--, treas.'s off., 1st fl.

285. SETTLEMENT RECORD, 1887--. 11 v. (7 not labeled, A, 1-3).

Missing: 1923-25. Title varies: County Treasurer's Distribution Book; Treasurer's Receipts.

Tax settlement record showing tax spread, amounts of levies, abatements, forfeitures, errors, insolvencies, additions, deductions, and delinquent and collected taxes, total, and dates. Arr. chron. No index. 1887-1915, 1926--, hdw. under pr. hdgs.; 1916-22, hdw. 195 - 500 p. 14 x 10 x $1\frac{1}{2}$ - 19 x 16 x 4. 7 v. not labeled, v. A, 1887-1922, small vlt., bsmt.; v. 1-3, 1926--, treas.'s off., 1st fl.

286. DUPLICATE RECEIPTS, REAL AND PERSONAL, 1936--. 24 v.

Duplicate real and personal property tax receipts showing description and value of property, amounts of payment, delinquency, and interest, book and page of record, and number and date of receipt. Arr. alph. by name of payer. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 300 p. 10 x $8\frac{1}{2}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$. Treas.'s off., 1st fl.

1. L.1871-72, p. 48; L.1930, First Sp. Sess., p. 64.

2. L.1871-72, p. 48.

3. Ibid.; L.1933, p. 886.

4. L.1917, p. 664, 665; L.1930, First Sp. Sess., p. 60-62; L.1935, p. 1149-58.

287. CLERK'S CERTIFICATES TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES, 1894-1916. 2 v. (1, 2). Discontinued.

Register of clerk's certificates of tax settlements issued to town collectors, showing name of township, amounts of commissions, errors, abatements, insolvencies, removals, and forfeited tax, tax spread, totals, amount of credit on assessments for unpaid loans, and dates. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 300 p. 14 x 9 x 2. Small vlt., bsmt.

288. MEMORANDA OF TAXES, 1886-1909. 4 v. (B-E). Discontinued. Memoranda of taxes collected, showing names of township and owner, date, legal description of property, tax spread, and totals. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 380 p. 14 x 9 x 3. Small vlt., bsmt.

Delinquent Tax, Abatement

289. TAX REDEMPTION PAPERS (Duplicates), 1930--. 1 bdl. Duplicate tax redemption certificates showing name of township, in whose name assessed, legal description of property, tax spread, total tax, date and amount of redemption, name of person redeeming, and date of filing. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 14 x 9 x 6. Treas.'s off., 1st fl.

290. ABATEMENT RECORD, 1911--. 2 v. Real and personal property abatement record showing name of owner, description of property, tax spread, amount of back taxes by years, amount of abatement, interest, total tax, and remarks. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 300 p. 18 x 12 x 3. 1 v., 1911-25, small vlt., bsmt.; 1 v., 1926--, treas.'s off., 1st fl.

XIII. TREASURER

In Macoupin County the treasurer was first appointed by the county commissioners' court.¹ From 1837 to the present the treasurer has been elected by the people of the county,² and is commissioned by the Governor for a four-year term.³ In 1880, by amendment to the Constitution of 1870,

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1. R.L.1827, p. 329; R.L.1833, p. 515, 516.
 2. R.L.1837, p. 49, 274; L.1845, p. 28; R.S.1845, p. 137; L.1851, p. 144; Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 8.
 3. The term was set at four years in 1837 (R.L.1837, p. 274); it was later reduced to two years (L.1845, p. 28; L.1851, p. 144). The office was made constitutional in 1870 without change of term (Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 8). Then in 1880, the term was lengthened to four years (Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 8, as amended November, 1880).

it was provided that no treasurer be eligible for reelection to the office until four years after the expiration of his term of office.¹ The penal sum of the treasurer's bond and his securities are determined by the county board.² Upon request of the treasurer, the board designates the bank in which the public funds are to be deposited.

In the performance of his duties, the treasurer receives the county revenue, has custody of its funds, and disburses them in accordance with orders of the county board or specific authorization by law. He is required to keep books of accounts of all funds received and disbursed by him, to maintain a register of county orders countersigned and paid, to report annually to the county board on the financial transactions of his office, and to settle his accounts with the board semi annually.³ The last two requirements give rise to a number of segregated records of accounts beyond strict statutory requirements. In addition, reports are made to the treasurer by other county, district, public, and semipublic authorities in the process of transacting business with him; and, finally, a large number of records arise from the requirement for collectors of taxes to settle their accounts with the treasurer.⁴

The treasurer acts as ex-officio treasurer of the special drainage district.⁵

Receipts and Disbursements
(See also entries 4-24)

Registers and Ledgers

291. REGISTER OF JURORS' CERTIFICATES, 1872--. 2 v.
Register of cancelled jury certificates, showing number, date, and amount of order, name of juror, and date of cancellation. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 475 p. 18 x 12 x 3. 1 v., 1872-1915, large vlt., bsmt.; 1 v., 1916--., treas.'s off., 1st fl.

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1. Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 8, as amended November, 1880.
 2. R.L.1827, p. 329; R.S.1874, p. 323. The bond is required to be filed in the office of the county clerk.
 3. R.L.1837, p. 582,583; L.1843, p. 151; R.S.1845, p. 137-39; L.1861, p. 239,240; R.S.1874, p.323,324.
 4. R.L.1827, p. 330-33; L.1839, p. 8-10; L.1845, p. 11; L.1895, p. 304; L.1913, p. 516; L.1933, p. 898.
 5. L.1885, p. 78,104.

292. ABSTRACT OF FEES COLLECTED, 1893--. 1 v.

Summary of court fees collected and deposited with treasurer, showing fee book and page of entry, names of plaintiff and defendant, type of action, nature of service, date and amount of collection, name of payee, and date of payment. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. on pr. fm. 145 p. 16 x 10 x 2. Treas.'s off., 1st fl.

293. WARRANTS CANCELLED, 1916--. 4 v. (1, 1, 2, 1 not numbered).

Title varies: Register of Warrants.

Register of cancelled county warrants, showing number, date, and amount of order, name of payee, and date of cancellation. Also contains Register of Highway Funds (Warrants), 1916-31, entry 304, and Mothers' Pension and Blind Relief, 1916-36, entry 306. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of payee. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 479 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Treas.'s off., 1st fl.

294. ANTICIPATION WARRANTS AND BONDS, 1919, 1932--. 1 v.

Duplicate register of receipts and disbursements of non-high school funds for 1919, showing number of pupils in districts, amount of tax levies and collections, tuition for each pupil, and yearly total; register of anticipation warrants, 1932--, showing tax to be collected, total receipts, date, amount, and purpose of payment, and name of payee; also contains register of bond issues to raise money for payment of officers' salaries in 1932, showing number and amount of bonds, total receipts, and date of issues and expiration. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 157 p. 18 x 12 x 2. Treas.'s off., 1st fl.

For prior, subsequent, and concurrent register of non-high school funds, see entry 299.

295. LEDGER CARDS, 1938--. 1 f.b.

Ledger cards of daily cash receipts and disbursements, showing itemized lists of receipts and expenditures with date and amount of each transaction, source of receipt, purpose of expenditure and name of payee, totals, and balance. Arr. by card no. No index. Hdw. 4 x 9 x 12. Treas.'s off., 1st fl.

Cash Books

296. CASH BOOK, 1870--. 2 v. (1, 2).

Record of receipts and expenditures, showing amount, date, and source of receipts, amount, date, and purpose of expenditure, name of payee, and monthly balance. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 340 p. 18 x 16 x 3. V. 1, 1870-1918, small vlt., bsmt.; v. 2, 1919--, treas.'s off., 1st fl.

County Orders and Checks

297. CANCELLED CHECKS, 1934--. 6 f.b.

Cancelled checks paid by banks and returned to treasurer, showing date and amount of check, name of payee, purpose, and date of cancellation. Arr. by check no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 5 x 12 x 30. Treas.'s off., 1st fl.

Special Accounts
(See also entries 4-24)

School (See also entries
309-313, 315, 316)

298. INSTITUTE FUND RECORD, 1886--. 1 v.
Record of receipts and expenditures of institute fund, showing names of institute and treasurer, dates and amounts of receipts and disbursements, names of payer and payee, order number, total, and balance. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 85 p. 15 x 9 x 1. Treas.'s off., 1st fl.

299. REGISTER OF NON-HIGH SCHOOL FUNDS, 1918--. 2 v.
Non-high school fund register showing number of pupils in district, amounts of levy and collection, amount of tuition paid for each pupil, and yearly total. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 157 p. 18 x 13 x 2. Treas.'s off., 1st fl.

Probate

300. TRUST FUND RECORD, 1883--. 2 v. (1, 2).
Trust fund records for minors and unknown heirs, showing names of estate and administrator, court order to pay treasurer, names and addresses of heirs, amount of fund and amount to be paid each heir, and date of payment. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on pr. fm. 150 p. 15 x 11 x 3. V. 1, 1883-1915, small vlt., bsmt.; v. 2, 1916--, treas.'s off., 1st fl.

Inheritance Tax (See
also entries 195, 202)

301. INHERITANCE TAX RECORD, 1911--. 2 v.
Inheritance tax record showing names of estate, administrator, and beneficiaries, appraised and cash values of estate, rate of tax, total commission and expense, amounts of receipts and of payments to state treasurer, and receipt of claimant. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 195 p. 20 x 16 x 1. 1 v., 1911-25, small vlt., bsmt.; 1 v., 1926--, treas.'s off., 1st fl.

Highway (See also entries
8-10, 14, 19, 20, 347-351)

302. MOTOR FUEL TAX ALLOTMENT RECORD, 1932--. 1 v.
Record of motor fuel tax allotments, showing estimated cost of maintenance, date of claim, receipt and claim numbers, amount of allotment for state-aid routes, section number, date, amount, and purpose of payment, amount of receipts, and balance available. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 300 p. 13 x 12 x 2. Treas.'s off., 1st fl.

303. MOTOR FUEL TAX WARRANT REGISTER, 1932--. 1 v.

Register of cancelled motor fuel tax warrants, showing date, amount, and number of warrant, name and address of payee, service performed, and date of cancellation. Arr. by warrant no. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 300 p. 13 x 12 x 2. Treas.'s off., 1st fl.

304. REGISTER OF HIGHWAY FUNDS (Warrants), 1932--. 1 v. 1916-31 in Warrants Cancelled, entry 293.

Register of cancelled county highway warrants, showing warrant and claim numbers, date and amount of warrant, name of payee, date of cancellation, and monthly total. Arr. by warrant no. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 300 p. 12 x 10 x 3. Treas.'s off., 1st fl.

Dog License

305. SHEEP CLAIMS, 1937--. 1 f.b.

Damage claims for sheep killed by dogs, to be paid from dog license fund, showing name and address of claimant, number and appraised value of sheep, name of appraiser, and date of filing. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 12 x 4 x 6. Treas.'s off., 1st fl.

Pension and Relief (See also entries 2, 5, 8, 13, 22-24, 162)

306. MOTHERS' PENSION AND BLIND RELIEF, 1937--. 1 v. 1916-36 in Warrants Cancelled, entry 293.

Register of mothers' pension and blind relief warrants, showing name and address of applicant, amount, date, number, and purpose of order, and date of cancellation. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 230 p. 15 x 9 x 2. Treas.'s off., 1st fl.

Reports

307. TREASURER'S AUDITED REPORTS, 1934--. 34 bdl.

Duplicates of treasurer's monthly and yearly audited reports to county board, showing title of fund, amounts of receipts and disbursements, total balance, signatures of auditor and treasurer, and dates of report and filing. No obvious arr. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 11 x 6 x 15. Treas.'s off., 1st fl.

308. COUNTY TREASURER'S MONTHLY REPORT, 1932--. 1 v.

Report of funds handled by treasurer, showing date and amounts of receipts and expenditures, source of receipts, fund receiving allotment, purpose of expenditure, total, and monthly balance. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 185 p. 15 x 9 x 2. Treas.'s off., 1st fl.

XIV. SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

The first school official in Macoupin County was the county school commissioner.¹ The principal duties of this officer, an appointee of the county commissioners' court, centered around the sale of school lands. His reports of these sales were made to the county commissioners' court and recorded by their clerk in a well-bound book kept for that purpose.² The school commissioner also reported to the county commissioners' court on his other transactions in regard to the school fund.³ His office became elective in 1841.⁴ In 1845 the office of county superintendent of schools was created as an ex-officio office of the county school commissioner.⁵ For his ex-officio duties as superintendent of schools, the commissioner received additional compensation for the days actually engaged in the performance of these duties.⁶ Beginning with the year 1847, the school commissioner was elected for a two-year term.⁷ In 1865 the office of county superintendent of schools was established as an independent office, and had delegated to it the authority formerly vested in the county school commissioner.⁸

The superintendent of schools is a statutory office, now elective for a term of four years.⁹ The superintendent's office serves as the central school administrative agency for the county. One or more of the several congressional townships comprise the several school districts. Within these administrative units are elected boards of trustees who have executive and financial responsibilities which come under the supervision of the county superintendent.¹⁰ The boards of trustees appoint their own treasurers who also act as clerks of the township (or school district) boards.¹¹

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1. R.L.1829, p. 150,151.
 2. Ibid., p. 152,153; L.1849, p. 155,156,159,160; L.1851, p. 130.
 3. L.1831, p. 175.
 4. L.1841, p. 261,262.
 5. L.1845, p. 54.
 6. L.1849, p. 178; L.1867, p. 161.
 7. L.1847, p. 120; L.1849, p. 154.
 8. L.1865, p. 112; L.1871-72, p. 702; L.1889, p. 312; L.1909, p. 343.
 9. L.1871-72, p. 702; L.1909, p. 343; L.1915, p. 628; L.1923, p. 596.
 10. L.1847, p. 126; L.1909, p. 350; L.1929, p. 745.
 11. L.1927, p. 843; L.1929, p. 745.

The superintendent makes quarterly and annual reports to the county board and also reports to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the State Department of Public Health, the state fire marshal, and the state architect. His original duties are the following:

1. To sell township fund lands and issue certificates of purchase.
2. To examine the complete accounts of every township treasurer in his county and report irregularities to the township trustees.
3. To conduct a teachers' institute, hold quarterly examinations for teachers' certificates, and issue such.
4. To hold examinations for normal and university scholarships.
5. To visit the public schools in the county, observe methods of instruction, make recommendations to teachers, and advise school officers; to observe sanitary and safety conditions, and notify trustees and state authorities of unsatisfactory conditions; to inspect plans and specifications, and approve those meeting state regulations.¹

A noteworthy undertaking of the superintendent of schools is the annual teachers' institute. Pioneer legislation of 1869 provided that the school directors were to allow school teachers to attend the teachers' institute in their county without the loss of time or pay.² Twenty years later, the superintendent of schools was required to hold the institute annually.³ A fund was set up for this purpose which has continued to be made up of the fees received from applicants for teachers' certificates and from teachers' registration. Money from the fund is paid out only on the order of the superintendent to defray the expenses of the annual institute. When the fund exceeds the annual cost of the institute, the excess may be paid out for special meetings of teachers.⁴

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1. R.S.1845, p. 498,499; L.1847, p. 122; L.1849, p. 156; L.1853, p. 246, 247; L.1855, p. 66,67; L.1861, p. 190,191; L.1865, p. 119,120; L.1909, p. 347-50; L.1915, p. 636-38.
 2. L.1869, p. 394.
 3. L.1889, p. 312.
 4. L.1905, p. 385; L.1931, p. 876.

Superintendent of Schools -
Accounts of School Funds;
Sale of School Lands

(309-314)

Accounts of School Funds
(See also entries 298, 299)

309. SALE OF SCHOOL BONDS, 1934--. 2 bdl.

Lists of school bonds sold, showing school district number, names of school and issuing township, assessed valuation and levy rate of bonds, total amount and date of sale, and date of redemption. No obvious arr. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 9 x 14 x $\frac{1}{2}$. Off. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.
For prior register of bonds, see entry 25.

310. DISTRIBUTION FUND (Monthly), 1935--. 1 f.b.

Monthly receipt sheets for distributive fund, showing amount received from state-aid fund, names of school treasurer and depository, and date of receipt. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 18 x 12 x 30. Off. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.

For prior annual report of receipts and disbursements, see entry 332.

311. RECORD OF INSTITUTE FUNDS, 1898--. 4 v.

Record of receipts of institute funds, showing date, name, address, and sex of teacher, grade of certificate, state credits, application number, and amount of receipts. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 480 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Off. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.

312. BUDGET RECORD, 1925--. 1 v.

School district budget record showing school district number, schedule of amounts needed, accepted, computed, withheld, distributed, and released, and total amount sent to township treasurer by superintendent. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 230 p. 18 x 9 x 2. Off. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.

313. COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT'S EXAMINATION BOOK OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
OF SCHOOL FUND, 1891-96. 1 v. Discontinued.

Record of examination of school funds by superintendent of schools, showing number of school district, amounts of receipts and expenditures, evidences of indebtedness, kind of security, name of creditor, date due, and amount of interest. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 320 p. 14 x 9 x 1. Off. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.

Sale of School Lands

314. RECORD OF SALE OF SCHOOL LANDS, 1832-57. 1 v. Discontinued.

Record of sales of school lands, showing section, township, range, and district numbers, date, place, and amount of sale, and name of purchaser. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 200 p. 14 x 9 x 2. Off. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.

School Districts
(See also entry 299)

315. NON-HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT RECORD, 1917--. 2 v.

Record of non-high school district board meetings and funds, showing date and minutes of proceedings, dates and amounts of receipts and disbursements, source of receipts, name of payee, and purpose of expenditure. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 480 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Off. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.

316. CLAIMS FOR STATE AID, 1932--. 6 bdl.

Claims of school districts for state aid, showing financial statement of district, general information, names of teachers, amount of claim, and district budget. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 20 x 8 x 6. Off. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.

Teachers' Records

317. TEACHERS' PERMANENT RECORD, 1904--. 4 v. (1-4); 2 f.b.

Teachers' permanent record showing name, address, and age of teacher, place and date of birth, grade of certificate, average grades and credits attained in college, date of expiration of certificate, salary, teaching experience, and amount of contribution to pension fund. 1904-18, arr. chron.; 1919--, arr. alph. by name of teacher. 1904-13, 1919--, no index; for index, 1914-18, see entry 318. Hdw. on pr. fm. V. 189 p. 14 x 9 x 2; f.b. 4 x 6 x 14. Off. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.

318. INDEX TO TEACHERS' PERMANENT RECORD, 1914-18. 1 v. Discontinued. Index to teachers' permanent record, showing name and address of teacher, and book and page of entry. Arr. alph. by name of teacher. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 200 p. 14 x 9 x 1. Off. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.

319. TEACHERS' PENSION LISTS, 1924--. 1 f.b.

Pension contribution lists showing name, age, and address of teacher, credits attained, number of certificate, years of experience, amount and date of payment into fund, and date pension payable. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 14 x 12 x 18. Off. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.

For prior and concurrent record of amounts paid into fund, see entries 317, 325.

320. APPLICATIONS FOR TEACHING POSITIONS, 1932--. 1 f.b.

Applications for teaching positions, showing date and number of application, name, age, address, qualifications, and experience of teacher. No obvious arr. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 18 x 12 x 10. Off. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.

321. REPORTS FROM STATE EXAMINING BOARD ON APPLICANTS FOR TEACHING
CERTIFICATES, 1932--. 1 f.d.

Reports by state examining board on applications for teachers' certificates, showing name, address, and age of teacher, subject of examination, average grade attained, and date of examination. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 24 x 6 x 18. Off. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.

322. TEACHERS' INSTITUTE ATTENDANCE CARDS, 1934--. 8 bdl.

Attendance cards filed by teachers attending institute, showing name and address of teacher, name and number of school district, date and time of attendance, and subjects for discussion. No obvious arr. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 6 x 4 x 8. Off. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.

323. INSTITUTE ATTENDANCE FILES, 1934--. 1 f.b.

Superintendent's personal file of institute attendance, showing date and place of institute, name and address of teacher, and record of attendance or nonattendance. No obvious arr. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 14 x 12 x 18. Off. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.

324. APPLICATIONS FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, 1887--. 2 v., 1 f.b.

Missing: 1898-1936.

Applications for teaching certificates, showing name, age, and address of teacher, grade and number of any former certificate, schools attended and credits attained, experience, and dates of application and expiration of certificate. Arr. chron. No index. 1887-97, hdw. under pr. hdgs.; 1937--, hdw. on pr. fm. V. 140 p. 14 x 9 x 1; f.b. 14 x 12 x 18. Off. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.

325. REGISTRATION OF TEACHERS, 1919--. 1 v. (2).

Record of teachers' registrations, showing date and number of registration, name, age, and experience of teacher, number and grade of certificate, manner of securing, amount of payments into pension fund, and remarks. Arr. by certificate no. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 380 p. 16 x 8 x 3. Off. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.

326. TOWNSHIP INSTITUTE RECORD, 1896-1903. 5 v. Township institute system discontinued.

Record of meetings of township teachers' institutes, showing names and addresses of teachers, attendance and tardiness record, subjects for discussion and names of leaders, remarks, minutes and dates of meeting, and signatures of president, secretary, and manager. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 90 p. 14 x 8 x $\frac{1}{2}$. Large vlt., bsmt.

Pupil Records

327. FINAL EXAMINATIONS, 1889--. 3 v.

Record of final examinations of pupils in county schools, showing date of examination, name and age of pupil, grade attained, section, township, range, and school district numbers, and name of teacher. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 320 p. 14 x 9 x 3, 1889-90, small vlt., bsmt.; 1891--, off. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.

328. APPLICATION OF SCHOLARSHIPS, 1932--. 1 f.b.

Applications for scholarships, showing name, address, and age of applicant, names of schools attended, credits attained, and name of school granting scholarship. Arr. alph. by name of applicant. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 x 8 x 18. Off. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.

Superintendent of Schools -
Reports; Registers of Officers;
Treasurers' Bonds

Reports

329. TRUSTEES' ANNUAL REPORT, 1913--. 186 f.b.

School trustees' annual reports showing school district number, value of school property, financial status, receipts and expenditures, list of notes and bonds, and names of trustees. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 13 x 8 x 5. Off. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.

330. HIGH SCHOOL ANNUAL FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL REPORT, 1913--.
16 f.b.

Annual report of high school principals, showing enrollment of pupils, number of classes, number of pupils in each class, subjects offered for credits toward graduation, number, salaries and qualifications of teachers, subjects being taught, and expenditures by principal. No obvious arr. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 14 x 4 x 5. Off. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.

331. NON-HIGH SCHOOL ATTENDANCE FILE, 1930--. 1 f.b.

Reports by principals of schools to superintendent of schools, showing names and addresses of non-high school district students, monthly expenditures, and quarterly report regarding mode and cost of transportation. No obvious arr. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 5 x 12 x 24. Off. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.

332. COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT'S ANNUAL REPORTS, 1912--. 26 v.

Annual report of superintendent of schools to state superintendent of public instruction, showing school census and enrollment, names, positions, qualifications, and annual salaries of teachers, promotion of health and attendance, tax levies, receipts and expenditures for district, distributive and township funds, tuitions paid, exhibits of school work, investments of school moneys, statement of condition of school funds, and statistics on elementary, high, and special schools. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. and hdw. under pr. hdgs. 20 p. 14 x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$. Off. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.

Registers of School Officers

333. SUPERINTENDENT'S RECORD OF TEACHERS AND CLERKS, 1900-1924.
2 v. Discontinued.

Register of school officers and teachers, showing school district number, names and addresses of officers and teachers, and term of service. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 100 p. 14 x 9 x 1. Off. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.

School Treasurers' Bonds

334. BONDS OF TOWNSHIP SCHOOL TREASURER, 1900--. 16 bdl.

Bonds of township school treasurers, showing names of treasurer and sureties, amount, date, and condition of bond, number of school district, and acknowledgment. No obvious arr. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 9 x 6 x 4. Off. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.

Maps and Plats

335. SCHOOL DISTRICT PLAT, 1936. 1 map.

Map of Macoupin County, showing school districts, towns, highways, waterways, and locations of schools. Colored. Authors, Leland, Swartz, and Terry. Springfield, Illinois: Tax Commission, publisher. 1 in. to 4 mi. 6 ft. x 4 ft. Off. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.

336. SCHOOL PLAT RECORD, 1860-73. 1 v. Discontinued.

Record of school plats, showing section, town, and range, plat of township and district, rate of school taxes levied, amount of real estate, personal, and railroad taxes, total, and date of filing. Author, superintendent of schools. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 1 in. to 6 mi. 90 p. 10 x 8 x $\frac{1}{2}$. Large vlt., bsmt.

For other records of school plats, see entry 41.

Miscellaneous Files

337. SUPERINTENDENT'S MISCELLANEOUS FILES, 1900--. 4 f.d.

Superintendent's personal files, including lists of (National Youth Administration) workers in county subsequent to 1936, notations taken by superintendent, and correspondence with teachers, school, and state officials. No obvious arr. No index. Hdw., typed, and hdw. on pr. fm. 12 x 12 x 24. Off. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.

XV. SUPERINTENDENT OF HIGHWAYS

From 1829 to 1849 the county commissioners' court exercised jurisdiction over roads and bridges in Macoupin County.¹ The commissioners were empowered to locate new roads, to alter or vacate old roads, to divide the county into road districts, and to appoint a supervisor in each district.² The construction and maintenance of roads were effected by means of a labor tax levied on all able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and fifty. It was the supervisors' duty to summon these men for work when road labor was needed.³

From 1849 to 1870, the county court in Macoupin County had the control and supervision of public roads and bridges. The substitution of this administrative body for the old county commissioners' court effected

1. L.1819, p. 175.

2. Ibid., p. 333; L.1825, p. 130.

3. L.1819, p. 334.

no material changes in the earlier set up. The system of road districts was retained and the work of superintending road construction and maintenance continued to be vested in district supervisors.¹

In 1871, when township organization was instituted in Macoupin County,² the care and superintendence of roads became the responsibility of the townships. In 1849 legislation enabling the adoption of this form of county government had provided for the election in each township of a highway commissioner and as many overseers of highways as there were road districts in the county. The commissioners at their annual meeting determined necessary action for establishing new roads and repairing, altering, or vacating old roads; the overseers of highways were then required to carry out the commissioners' instructions.³ This system of road control and maintenance obtained until 1913; in that year the office of superintendent of highways was first established.⁴ The boards of highway commissioners which existed prior to that date have continued to function, but their powers are principally subordinated to those of the superintendent of highways.

The superintendent is appointed by the county board. The board submits a list of three to five candidates to the State Department of Public Works and Buildings, which department examines the candidates to determine the person best fitted for the office.⁵ The successful candidate holds office for six years and is remunerated in a sum fixed by the county board.

The powers and duties of the superintendent of highways come under the rules and regulations of the Department of Public Works and Buildings. However, the superintendent is subject, upon hearing, to removal by the county board and is required to perform such duties as may be prescribed by the chief highway engineer of the state.⁶ The superintendent exercises supervision over township, county, and state-aid roads, and bridges and culverts in his county.

His principal duties are as follows:

1. To prepare plans, specifications, and estimates for all bridges to be built by the county.
2. To supervise the construction and maintenance of county roads and bridges, and state-aid roads.

1. L.1847, p. 111-13; L.1849, p. 65; L.1851, p. 149.
 2. Township organization, adopted in 1870, was not effective until 1871.
 3. L.1849, p. 212.
 4. L.1913, p. 524.
 5. L.1921, p. 781; L.1933, p. 961. From 1913 to 1917 the list was submitted to the State Highway Commission. In 1917 this state agency was abolished, and its rights, powers, and duties were vested in the Department of Public Works and Buildings, created in the same year (L.1913, p. 524; L.1917, p. 4,16,24).
 6. L.1921, p. 782; L.1933, p. 961.

3. To inspect the highways and bridges in each town or district of his county at least once a year.
4. To advise and direct the highway commissioners in each town or district as to the best methods of repair, maintenance, and improvement of highways and bridges.
5. To approve any purchase in excess of \$200 for materials, machinery, or apparatus to be used in road construction in any town or district.¹

He is required to keep the following records:

1. Records of contracts, purchases, and expenditures authorized by himself, the county board, or township commissioners.
2. Maps, plats, blueprints, specifications, etc., arising from his supervision of roads and bridges, or the planning of new construction.
3. Accounts of the funds handled by his office.
4. Reports from other officers or bodies touching upon the affairs of his office; copies of his own reports on the administration of his office; related papers.²

Construction and Maintenance Records

Plans and Specifications

338. (ROADS AND BRIDGES), 1927--. 480 maps.

Construction detail maps of roads and bridges, with route and section numbers, dates, and plans for roads and bridges, showing locations, dimensions, and materials to be used. Blueprint. Author, state engineer. Published in Springfield, Illinois. 8 x 3. Off. of supt. of hwys., 1st fl.

339. PROPOSED CONTRACT SPECIFICATIONS, 1914-18. 26 f.b. Subsequent records kept by town clerk.

Proposals and contract specifications for bridge work, showing name of person making proposal, place and date of meeting, name and number of township, section of route, location of bridge, amount of extra work, contract execution bond, dates of beginning and completion, and list of materials necessary. Arr. by twp. No index. Hdw. and hdw. on pr. fm. 19 x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 16. Off. of supt. of hwys., 1st fl.

1. L.1913, p. 523-26.
2. Ibid., p. 525.

Contracts

340. (CONTRACTS), 1932--. 1 f.b.

Contracts for county highway materials and equipment, showing terms of contract, amount and type of purchase, names of firm and persons approving, and date of approval. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 14 x 6 x 30. Off. of supt. of hwys., 1st fl.

341. RECORD OF CONTRACTS, 1914--. 1 v. (H).

Record of approved contracts for county highway materials and supplies, showing terms of contract, amount and kind of materials purchased, names of purchasing agent and firm selling, date of approval, and names of persons approving. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 296 p. 17½ x 12½ x 1½. Off. of supt. of hwys., 1st fl.

Materials

342. REGISTER OF REQUISITIONS AND PURCHASE ORDERS, 1932--. 1 v.

Register of requisitions and purchase orders, showing date and number of requisition or order, name of firm, type and quantity of commodity, estimated costs, authorized and actual price, and date of delivery. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 397 p. 15 x 12 x 2. Off. of supt. of hwys., 1st fl.

343. INVOICE REGISTER, 1932--. 1 v. (18).

Register of invoices, showing number and date of invoice, to whom and for what issued, description, unit price, total cost of material, and remarks. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 285 p. 14½ x 12 x 1½. Off. of supt. of hwys., 1st fl.

Labor

344. HIGHWAY RECEIPTS, 1932--. 1 f.b.

Highway commissioners' receipts for payment of labor, showing location of road, type of labor, name of payee, and date and amount of payment. Arr. by receipt no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 13 x 5 x 18. Off. of supt. of hwys., 1st fl.

345. RECORD OF LABOR, 1922--. 1 v. (A).

Record of labor expended on county roads, showing date of work, number of hours, and total expenditures for month. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 278 p. 14 x 13½ x 1½. Off. of supt. of hwys., 1st fl.

346. TRUCK RECORD, 1930--. 1 v.

Record of trucks used for road work, showing name and location of road, kind of work, number of hours, mileage, daily and total expenses, and driver's number. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 290 p. 19 x 12½ x 1½. Off. of supt. of hwys., 1st fl.

Superintendent of Highways -
Allotments and Claims; Reports

Allotments and Claims
(See also entries 8-10, 14, 19, 20, 302-304)

347. STATE-AID BILLS, 1922--. 4 f.b.

Bills against state-aid funds, showing cost, type, and quantity of supplies and equipment used in care of state-aid roads, dates of shipment and delivery, total costs, invoice number, and name of salesman. No obvious arr. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 11 x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 16. Off. of supt. of hwys., 1st fl.

348. MOTOR FUEL TAX, 1932--. 2 f.b.

Reports of distribution of motor fuel tax funds, showing amount of allotment to each highway division, total receipts, monthly and quarterly balances, and date. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 13 x 5 x 18. Off. of supt. of hwys., 1st fl.

349. MOTOR FUEL TAX ALLOTMENT RECORD, 1932--. 1 v.

Record of motor fuel tax allotments, showing amount requested, claim and receipt number, purpose of allotment, amounts of receipts and disbursements, and balance available. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 200 p. 18 x 14 x 2. Off. of supt. of hwys., 1st fl.

350. CLAIMS, 1932--. 2 f.b.

Claims against highway funds for highway construction, day labor, maintenance, machinery and equipment purchased, cost of operation, lands, building material, and supplies, showing amount, date, and number of claim. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 12 x 11 x 29. Off. of supt. of hwys., 1st fl.

351. CLAIM REGISTER, 1932--. 1 v.

Register of claims, showing date and number of claim, purchase order number, name and address of claimant, itemized account of claims, name of fund, and amount of payment. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 500 p. 18 x 12 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Off. of supt. of hwys., 1st fl.

Reports

352. TOWNSHIP FILES (Highway Construction), 1929--. 1 f.b.

Monthly reports on work and expenses on township roads and bridges, showing date and amount of costs, purpose, amount of work completed, and section and name of road. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 12 x 11 x 27. Off. of supt. of hwys., 1st fl.

353. (HIGHWAY MAINTENANCE), 1932--. 1 f.b.

Reports on funds used in highway maintenance, showing name of fund, date, amount, and purpose of payment, name and section of road on which spent, and balance available. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 14 x 6 x 30. Off. of supt. of hwys., 1st fl.

Correspondence

354. LETTER FILES, 1927--. 4 f.b.

Correspondence of superintendent of highways with various township commissioners and construction companies, pertaining to construction, maintenance, and improvements of highways and bridges. No obvious arr. No index. Hdw. and typed. 15 x 12 x 28. Off. of supt. of hwys., 1st fl.

XVI. SURVEYOR

The office of surveyor was first established in Illinois in 1821; the incumbent was an appointee of the General Assembly.¹ In vacation, nominations were made by the county commissioners' court to the Governor.² From 1835 to 1936, the county surveyor was an elected officer of the county electorate.³ Since September, 1936 he has been an appointee of the county board.⁴ His appointment is for a four-year term. He takes and subscribes to an oath which is filed in the county clerk's office.

The surveyor is required by law to make all surveys within the bounds of his county that he may be called upon to make by the county board or interested persons. Such surveys include surveys of lands of persons requesting the same, of additions or subdivisions, and marking of county lines. Few changes have been made in the original statutory requirements for the duties of this office. The surveyor may appoint one or more deputies. Any individual requesting a survey must employ his own chainmen subject to the approval of the surveyor.

The surveyor is required by law to keep a well-bound book in which to record all surveys made by him, giving such information as the names of the persons whose land is surveyed and descriptive data of the survey. This record is required to be kept by the surveyor in the recorder's office. The surveyor also preserves his field notes and retains copies of plats.⁵

1. L.1821, p. 62; R.L.1829, p. 172; R.L.1833, p. 591.

2. Ibid.

3. L.1835, p. 166; L.1837, p. 558; R.S.1845, p. 523; R.S.1874, p. 456, 1050; L.1903, p. 349.

4. L.1933, p. 1104. Effective in 1936.

5. L.1821, p. 63,64; R.L.1829, p. 173; R.L.1833, p. 591-93,599,600; L.1845, p. 201; R.S.1845, p. 524; R.S.1874, p. 1050; L.1885, p. 248; L.1915, p. 575; L.1933, p. 1104.

355. SURVEYOR'S RECORDS, 1844--. 4 v. (D-F, 1).

Record of surveys made by county surveyor, showing section, township, and range, date and plat of survey, location of cornerstones, legal description of property, names of surveyor and owner, and date of recording. Arr. chron. For index, see entry 356. Hdw. V. D, E, 1844-1908, in poor condition. 300 p. 14 x 9 x 2. Surv.'s off., 2nd fl., Burgdorff Bldg.

356. INDEX TO SURVEYOR'S RECORD, 1844--. 1 v.

Index to surveyor's records, showing date of entry, section, township, and range of tract, and book and page of entry. Arr. chron. by date of entry. Hdw. 280 p. 14 x 9 x 2. Surv.'s off., 2nd fl., Burgdorff Bldg.

357. ORIGINAL SURVEY OF MACOUPIN COUNTY, 1852. 1 v.

Record of original government survey by surveyor general, showing numbers of townships, range, section, number of acres, description of corners, witness trees, inches diameter, courses they bear, and links of distance. 4 chains to 1 in. Arr. by twp. no. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 26 p. 18 x 12 x 1. Cir. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

XVII. DRAINAGE COMMISSIONERS

For the purpose of aiding in public welfare and health, the constitution has delegated to the General Assembly broad power to provide laws in regard to drainage.¹ By statutory provision these activities are exercised by drainage commissioners in districts of Macoupin County. The corporate authorities of the drainage districts have power to acquire right of ways, issue bonds, construct and maintain drains, ditches, and levees for agricultural, sanitary or mining purposes, and assess the benefited property

Drainage districts have been organized by land owners upon petition to the county court. When the court has found in favor of the petitioners, it has then entered an order to that effect and appointed three commissioners to examine and survey the proposed lands. The commissioners, when they had completed their assignment, made a final report to the court with recommendations and the copies of surveys, maps, plats, and estimates.³

1. Constitution of 1870, Art. IV, sec. 31.

2. First amendment to the constitution, ratified November 29, 1878, incorporated in the Constitution of 1870, Art. IV, sec. 31; L.1879, p. 120, 124-28.

3. L.1871-72, p. 356; R.S.1874, p. 429; L.1875, p. 76; L.1879, p. 120, 155; L.1885, p. 77, 93, 95, 108; L.1907, p. 274; L.1913, p. 260.

The districts are of three kinds: regular, which is composed of property lying in a single town; union, where the lands organized lie in two towns; special, with three or more towns involved.¹

After the report on a proposed district has been made, the court completed the organization of the district.² The corporate powers of regular and union districts are vested in three commissioners appointed by town clerks. The corporate authority in special drainage districts is vested in three elected commissioners of the district. In regular districts the commissioners appoint one of their number to act as secretary. The town clerk in union districts acts as the clerk of the district. The county clerk and county treasurer in cases of the special drainage districts are, respectively, ex-officio clerk⁴ and treasurer⁵ of each district. Macoupin County has only the one special drainage type of district.

The following records belong to the drainage commissioners:

1. Records of bonds issued.
2. Assessment books.
3. Petitions of owners of land to stay assessments, orders of commissioners thereupon, and other proceedings.
4. State auditor's certificates of interest due on bonds.
5. Tax lists showing pro-rata share of levy for bond interest (union and special districts only).
6. Copies of reports to county court on conditions of district and estimated expenditures; and to county treasurer on delinquent lands; maps and plats, surveys and estimates; office transactions.⁶

The first two records are required to be kept in separate books, the next three generally are known as the "Drainage Record," and the remaining records are kept desultorily.

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1. L.1879, p. 123; L.1885, p. 93,94,113. River districts, though not in this category, may be organized similarly and with like powers. L.1885, p. 106.
 2. See footnote 3, p. 176.
 3. L.1879, p. 123; L.1885, p. 93,95,113.
 4. L.1885, p. 95; L.1915, p. 390; L.1919, p. 468.
 5. L.1885, p. 78,104.
 6. L.1879, p. 120-34; L.1885, p. 78-104.

358. DRAINAGE FILES, 1929-30. 1 f.b. 1883-1928, 1931--- in Common Law Files (Closed Cases), entry 130.

Files of drainage district papers, including petitions for and against drainage districts, exhibits in case, blueprints of districts, estimates of costs and damage, and court orders. Arr. chron. No index. Typed on pr. fm. 10 x 5 x 8. Co. clk.'s north rm., 1st fl.

359. DRAINAGE RECORD, 1883. 1 v.

Record of petitions and proceedings on petitions for drainage district, showing dates of petition and organization, names of petitioners, surveyor, and commissioner, legal description of district, reports of surveyor and commissioner, and final orders. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 290 p. 14 x 9 x 1½. Small vlt., bsmt.

XVIII. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Matters relating to public assistance and welfare in the county are handled by the department of public welfare, which was established in 1937 as successor to the county commission of public welfare.¹ This department consists of the superintendent of public welfare and a staff selected by him in accordance with, and subject to, the approval of the State Department of Public Welfare.

The county board submits to the state department a list of five residents as candidates for the office of superintendent. An eligible list of these candidates is prepared by the state department by competitive examination and certified to the county board. The board in turn makes an order appointing one of the eligibles as superintendent of public welfare.²

The superintendent is charged with all the executive and administrative duties and responsibilities of the department of public welfare. He is subject to the rules and regulations of, and removal by, the state agency.³

This officer has power and it is his duty to:

1. Have charge and develop plans for the administration of old age assistance.
2. Investigate and study problems of assistance, correction, and general welfare within his county.

1. L.1935-36, First Sp. Sess., p. 70-73; L.1937, p. 451.

2. L.1937, p. 451,452.

3. Ibid., p. 452.

3. Cooperate with the State Department of Public Welfare in the operation of welfare plans and policies in his county.
4. Maintain such records and file such reports with the State Department of Public Welfare as that department may require.
5. Serve as agent and executive officer of the State Department of Public Welfare in the administration of all forms of public assistance administered by that department.¹

All the records of the county department are subject to the inspection and supervision of the agents of this central authority.

The department of public welfare also serves as the county department for the administration of old age assistance and is subject to the rules and regulations of the state department.² Upon receipt of an application the department makes an investigation of the case. In the course of the investigation the department is allowed to hold hearings and compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of papers and books.³

The county department for old age assistance keeps such records and accounts as are prescribed by the state department. All applications and records in these matters are considered public records.⁴

360. INDEX TO ACTIVE FILES (Master Card File). 1936—. 1 bdl. Card index to active files, showing case number, name and address of applicant, dates of application, interviews, and approval. Arr. alph. by name of applicant. Hdw. on pr. fm. 4 x 6 x 14. Old age assistance off., bsmt.

361. APPLICATIONS FOR PENSIONS, 1936—. 8 f.b. Applications for old age pensions, showing name, age, and address of applicant, years of residence in county, state, and the United States, residence past nine years, birthplace, marital status, amount of contributions from family, list and value of property owned, amounts of income and indebtedness, name of witness, signature of applicant, acknowledgment, and dates of application and filing. Arr. alph. by name of applicant. For index, see entry 360. Hdw. on pr. fm. 14 x 14 x 30. Old age assistance off., bsmt.

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1. L.1935-36, First Sp. Sess., p. 72; L.1937, p. 452.
 2. L.1935, p. 259,260; L.1935-36, First Sp. Sess., p. 54,55; L.1937, p. 265.
 3. L.1935-36, First Sp. Sess., p. 57-59; L.1937, p. 267,268.
 4. L.1937, p. 268,269.

362. INACTIVE APPLICATIONS, 1936--. 3 f.b.

Files of cancelled applications, showing name, age, and address of applicant, years' residence in county, state, and the United States, marital status, list and value of property owned, income, reason for cancellation, and dates of application and cancellation. Arr. alph. by name of applicant. For index, see entry 363. Hdw. on pr. fm. 14 x 14 x 30. Old age assistance off., bsmt.

363. INDEX TO INACTIVE FILES, 1936--. 1 bdl.

Index cards to inactive applications, showing name and address of applicant, dates of application, interviews, and denial, and reasons for denial. Arr. alph. by name of applicant. Hdw. on pr. fm. 4 x 6 x 14. Old age assistance off., bsmt.

364. APPLICATIONS AWAITING APPROVAL OF STATE DEPARTMENT, 1936--.
1 f.b.

Applications for old age assistance, approved by county office and awaiting approval of State Department of Public Welfare, showing summary of investigator's report, amount to be allowed, name and address of applicant, names of witnesses, and date of filing. Arr. alph. by name of applicant. For index, see entry 360. Hdw. on pr. fm. 14 x 14 x 30. Old age assistance off., bsmt.

365. INVESTIGATORS' FILES, 1936--. 2 f.b.

Files of investigators' reports, showing name of investigator, date of investigation, name, age, and address of applicant, mileage, contracts made by investigator, and result of investigation. Arr. alph. by name of applicant. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 14 x 14 x 30. Old age assistance off., bsmt.

366. PAYROLLS AND RECEIPTS OF OFFICE, 1936--. 1 f.b.

Files of payrolls and receipts for money expended in office, showing names of persons on payroll, amount of salary, date due, amount received for office expenditures, and monthly, quarterly, and yearly balance. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 14 x 14 x 25. Old age assistance off., bsmt.

367. CORRESPONDENCE, 1936--. 1 f.b.

Correspondence in connection with investigations of old age assistance cases. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. and typed. 14 x 14 x 25. Old age assistance off., bsmt.

XIX. COUNTY HOME

One phase of public assistance is administered by the county home. All county poorhouses, poor farms, and institutions for the support and care of indigents in Illinois are known as county homes.¹ County poorhouses and farms have existed in this state under statutory provisions for nearly a century. The legislation creating these county establishments for the indigent has changed little since the original enactments. The county boards of the various counties may establish a county home, and are granted the following powers:

1. To acquire by purchase, grant, gift, or devise, a suitable tract or tracts upon which to erect and maintain a county poorhouse and other necessary buildings, and for the establishment and maintenance of a farm for the employment of the poor.
2. To receive gifts and bequests to aid in the erection and maintenance of the poorhouse, or in the care of the indigents.
3. To make rules and regulations for the same.
4. To appoint a keeper of the poorhouse and all necessary agents and servants for the management and control of the poorhouse and farm, and to prescribe their compensation and duties.
5. To appoint a county physician and prescribe his compensation and duties.
6. To appoint an agent to have the general supervision and charge of all matters in relation to the care and support of the poor, and to prescribe his compensation and duties.
7. To make the necessary appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the county home.²

Records of the county home are prepared and kept by the keeper (superintendent) of the home. He is required to keep an account showing the name of each person admitted to the county poorhouse, the time of his admission and discharge, the place of his birth, and the cause of his dependency. He is also required, at the same time each year, to file with the county clerk of his county a copy of this record together with a statement showing the average number of persons kept in the poorhouse each month during the year.³

1. L.1919, p. 699; L.1935, p. 1058.

2. L.1839, p. 139; R.S.1845, p. 404,405; L.1861, p. 180; R.S.1874, p. 757; L.1917, p. 638; L.1919, p. 698; L.1935, p. 1057,1058.

3. R.S.1874, p. 758.

368. RECORD OF INMATES, 1914—. 2 v.

Record of county home inmates, showing date of admittance, name, age, address, past occupation, and nativity of inmate, name and address of parents, list and value of property owned, source and amount of income, and date of discharge or death. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of inmate. Hdw. on pr. fm. 500 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Co. home dining rm., 1st fl.

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